



American Security Council
Colby, Wm.
AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
Supplement to September WASHINGTON REPORT

Dear Friend:

Would you attend an Annual Convention of our membership?

Our National Security Seminars are, in effect, a series of annual meetings for various segments of our membership. We want to let our members and supporters know what we are doing here and, in turn, discuss what we can all do together.

The monthly Seminars, conducted by the American Security Council Education Foundation, provide an opportunity to hear noted authorities on military and foreign policy. You will have an opportunity to talk to them informally during the discussion session following each lecture, in the friendly atmosphere of the drawing room and terrace of the lovely Norman Manor House and during meals which are served in the beautiful new dining room in Arthur Ogle Hall.

The Center is located on an 850 acre retreat in the foothills of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains, some 80 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. Our Seminar facilities are the finest available. Participants immediately feel at home and at ease in the peaceful surroundings and the cordial and gracious atmosphere of both the Manor House and Arthur Ogle Hall.

Previous Seminar participants have expressed to me their personal satisfaction and gratification for the opportunity to hear such Distinguished Guest Lecturers as General Lyman Lemnitzer, former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; The Honorable Thomas C. Reed, former Secretary of the Air Force; William Colby, former Director of the C.I.A.; Spruille Braden, former U.S. Ambassador to Argentina; Ambassador Walter Heitmann of Chile; and Ambassador James Shen of the Republic of China.

Our Seminar participants tell of friendships they make here. Of course, we here get a chance to know key members and supporters personally.

The registration fee of \$175.00 per person includes delicious meals and varied refreshments and lodging (double occupancy) in the Manor House or Arthur Ogle Hall, as well as transportation to and from either Washington airport. If you'd like a room to yourself, the registration fee is \$225.00.

I have listed below the remaining Seminar dates for this year, and also our 1978 schedule. I hope you will try to join us for one of these Seminar/Membership Conventions.

Just fill in the registration form below, and return it to me as soon as possible before the Seminar you'd like to attend is filled up.

I look forward with pleasure to seeing you here.

Sincerely

John M. Fisher

John M. Fisher
President

(Please Cut Out Application and Return)

SEMINAR REGISTRATION REQUEST

TO: John M. Fisher, President
American Security Council Education Foundation
Boston, Virginia 22713

Please register me for the National Security Seminars/Membership Convention checked below:

1977	1978		
<input type="checkbox"/> November 2 — 4	<input type="checkbox"/> March 29 — 31	<input type="checkbox"/> June 14 — 16	<input type="checkbox"/> September 13 — 15
<input type="checkbox"/> November 30 — December 6	<input type="checkbox"/> April 26 — 28	<input type="checkbox"/> July 12 — 14	<input type="checkbox"/> October 11 — 13
	<input type="checkbox"/> May 17 — 19	<input type="checkbox"/> August 9 — 11	<input type="checkbox"/> November 8 — 10
			<input type="checkbox"/> December 6 — 8

Each seminar starts at 5:30 p.m. on first date and ends at 3:30 p.m. on the last date.

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs.
☐ Miss ☐ Other _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

City _____

..... Double occupancy
(\$175.00 per person)
..... Private Room
(\$225.00 per person)
..... Payment Enclosed
..... Please bill me

A Spy Stays Out in the Cold

James Angleton is
no longer with the Company,
but he keeps his hand in

Org 1 American Security
Council

Org 1 Security &
Intelligence Fund
CIA 101 Colby, Wm.

(org under Stein)

by Jeff Stein

It was the kind of afternoon in Washington, D.C., when the city seems to have turned into the capital of a banana republic. Rumors of another coup in the higher levels of government swept out of the press rooms, across Capitol Hill and into the restaurants and bars last week. There had been reports that the deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency and 20 other top operatives in the CIA's Clandestine Services Branch had been purged.

Working on the telephone in a quiet corridor of a private club two blocks from the White House, James Angleton — one of the agency's most feared men for 31 years and its counter-intelligence chief until 1975 — was trying to find out what had happened. He looked grim.

"I'm told that the reporter is reliable," he said a few minutes later, slipping into a chair in the Army-Navy Club's cocktail lounge and pulling a photostat of the original UPI story from his breast pocket. "If it's true, and if no cause is shown, no cause that is satisfactory to the cadres, then it'll be damaging, very damaging."

The reported purge began to stir the old man's memories of a similar day in the spring of 1975, when he himself had been unceremoniously dumped after the appearance of a series of newspaper reports describing his role as the head of a massive spying operation directed at American citizens. Two years later, the memory was still a bitter one.

"I'm still decompressing, and will be

for some time," he said, lighting the first of the 18 Virginia Slims he would smoke during the next two-and-a-half hours. His firing he says, was "a complete pulling of the rug, and what emerged in the next couple months was the deceptions they had worked upon us, and lies — and to have that from your own people is a little difficult to swallow."

There were widespread reports that Angleton had not really been ousted because of the domestic-intelligence controversy, but because he had built up too powerful an empire within the CIA and had quietly warred against the Nixon-Kissinger strategy of detente with the USSR.

"Don't ask me that question, because I have too many stories to tell and too many statements to make with people who knew about many meetings which I never knew," he said with uncharacteristic sharpness. "And some day I'll write about that last meeting I had with Colby." Former CIA Director William Colby (who would himself be fired by President Ford in 1976) told him, Angleton says, that the domestic spying flap would blow over in a couple of days, that Ford would simply be informed the program had ended. Angleton would have to go, of course, but it would be handled delicately. It didn't happen that way. Angleton's wife heard about her husband's fate on the radio.

"Should I write a book someday," Angleton continued, reaching for his rum punch, "it would not be what I call a diagonal nod. You know what I mean by that? I mean, it's not belly-to-belly with the KGB this time. The book would be to advance the cause."

He calls it a cause. But others in or close to the intelligence community see it as James Angleton's hand reaching back from the grave. "He is a time bomb," said one agent who understandably asked that his name not be used. "He knows who did what when."

Angleton's current base of operations is in the offices of the American Security Council, where he has formed the "Security and Intelligence Fund," an organization of former high-ranking military and intelligence officers put together to defend FBI and CIA agents accused by prosecutors of illegal wiretapping, mail intercepts and break-ins. Angleton is the Fund's chairman, former US ambassador to South Vietnam Elbridge Dubrow its president, and Brigadier General (ret.) Robert C. Richardson its secretary-treasurer. Board members include several former agents of the CIA and OSS (the forerunner of the CIA), as well as ex-US Senator George Murphy and former TV reporter Nancy Dickerson.

A fundraising pitch by the group complains that thugs are "upside down now" with the Carter administration "hiring anti-Vietnam activists who only yesterday were open adversaries of the Department of Justice, the FBI, the military, even the government itself." It warns that "the CIA and FBI have been so badly shattered that they no longer have adequate internal security."

Pentagon Aides in Film Saying Soviets Lead U.S. in Weapons

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Secretary of the Navy, two Air Force generals and an admiral warn against the Soviet military threat in a privately financed film that the American Security Council said yesterday will be offered to television stations across the United States in the coming weeks.

The film could prove politically embarrassing to President Ford because it portrays the United States as being far behind the Soviet Union in weaponry. The privately financed American Security Council said its educational arm produced the \$60,000 film "to reach as many Americans as possible with the facts concerning the growing military unbalance."

Navy Secretary J. William Mittenbender says in the film that Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, whom Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter has charged Ford with snubbing, "is right when he says we must reassert our will to protect our freedoms."

"In the few precious moments of freedom that we may have left, let's not be found wanting," Mittenbender continues in the film, entitled "The Price of Peace and Freedom."

Air Force Gen. Daniel James Jr., commander of the North American Air Defense Command, says in another part of the film that the anti-ballistic-missile defense that Congress canceled "was the best one that had ever been developed in the history of mankind."

He says that Congress, "in its wisdom, decided that it was too expensive to maintain for the small amount of sky that it protected, and they voted it out."

James also says that "The Russians have developed their anti-ballistic missiles around their center of government, and they haven't cut it back at all. In fact, I think they are continuing to try to refine it to the point where it can be as good as ours was."

The July 3, 1974, agreement signed in Moscow between the United States and Soviet Union allowed each nation to build one anti-ballistic-missile complex. The United States decided to scrap its ABM defense of the Air Force Minuteman field at Grand Forks, N.D., while the Soviet Union limited its ABM deployment to Moscow.

Air Force Gen. Russell E. Dougherty, commander of the Strategic Air Command, and Adm. Isaac C. Kidd Jr., commander of Atlantic forces, also appear in the American Security Council film to warn against the growing Soviet military might.

"What used to be an Atlantic lake in the minds of the alliance and the United States is now, indeed, an Atlantic moat filled with predatory steel sharks, if you will, conceived and con-

structed in the Soviet Union," Kidd says in the film.

The American Security Council showed its film to reporters and others at a luncheon yesterday. John M. Fisher, president of the council, which claims 200,000 dues-paying members, said the Defense Department cooperated in the making of the film but did not contribute money to it. The AFL-CIO also cooperated, in the production, he said, but did not help pay for the film.

The council said it intends to buy time on the three television networks soon to show the half-hour film, and hopes also to get it shown on 1,000 affiliated and independent television stations. The film shown yesterday is a follow-up to an earlier one, "Only the Strong," produced by the defense-minded council.



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

Washington Communications Center
BOSTON, VIRGINIA 22713 - TELEPHONE 703-825-8336

January 7, 1976

John M. Fisher
PresidentNATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE
(Partial Listing)

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Former Ambassador
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Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs-of-Staff
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Air Force Systems Command
Dr. William J. Thaler
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G. Duncan Bauman
Publisher
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Admiral Robert L. Dennison, USN (Ret.)
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Former Commanding General,
U.S. Military Assistance Command,
Vietnam
Clifford F. Hood
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United States Steel Corporation
James S. Kempar, Jr.
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Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co.
Vice Admiral Fitzhugh Lee, USN (Ret.)
Former Commandant of the
National War College
The Honorable Clara Boothe Luce
Former Ambassador
A. B. McKee, Jr.
President,
Forest Lumber Company and
Imperial Valley Lumber Company
Dr. Robert Morris
President,
University of Plano
Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi
Director,
School of International Studies
Bradley University
Dr. Stefan T. Possony
Director of International Studies,
Hoover Institution, Stanford University
General Maxwell D. Taylor, USA (Ret.)
Former Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs-of-Staff
Dr. Edward Teller
Nuclear Scientist
General Lewis W. Walt, USMC (Ret.)
Former Assistant Commandant
United States Marine Corps
Rear Admiral Chester C. Ward, USN (Ret.)
Former Judge Advocate General,
U.S. Navy
General Albert C. Wademyer, USA (Ret.)
Chief U.S. Strategist, World War II
Dr. Eugene P. Wigner
Physicist,
Princeton University

Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Walters:

I am very pleased that you have agreed to speak at our national security Seminar of January 26-27. As Phil Clarke may have mentioned, we will be having the top officials of the American Legion in the audience, including the current and incoming national commanders and the current and incoming presidents of the Legion's Auxiliary. Colonel Phelps Jones, the foreign affairs specialist of the VFW will be there.

In addition, the Co-Chairmen of our BICENTENNIAL OPERATION ALERT, General Lemnitzer, and Ambassadors Henderson and Durbrow will be in attendance (the National Commander of the American Legion is also a Co-Chairman).

The other speakers at the Seminar will include Dr. James Dornan, the chairman of the department of politics at Catholic University; Dr. Stephan Gebert, Georgetown University; Professor Ray Sleeper, Space Institute of Tennessee; and Maj. General George Keegan, head of Air Force intelligence.

The Seminar runs from 5:30 p.m. on January 26th to 4:00 p.m. on the 27th.

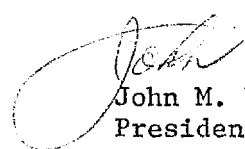
We have scheduled you as the first speaker. You will be on after dinner on the 26th. We'd appreciate it if you could talk for about half an hour to forty-five minutes with an equal time for questions, answers and discussion afterwards.

I know that the audience is especially interested in how seriously you view Soviet political warfare efforts and how changes have affected CIA's capability to meet the challenge.

I am enclosing a map showing the way to the Freedom Studies Center.

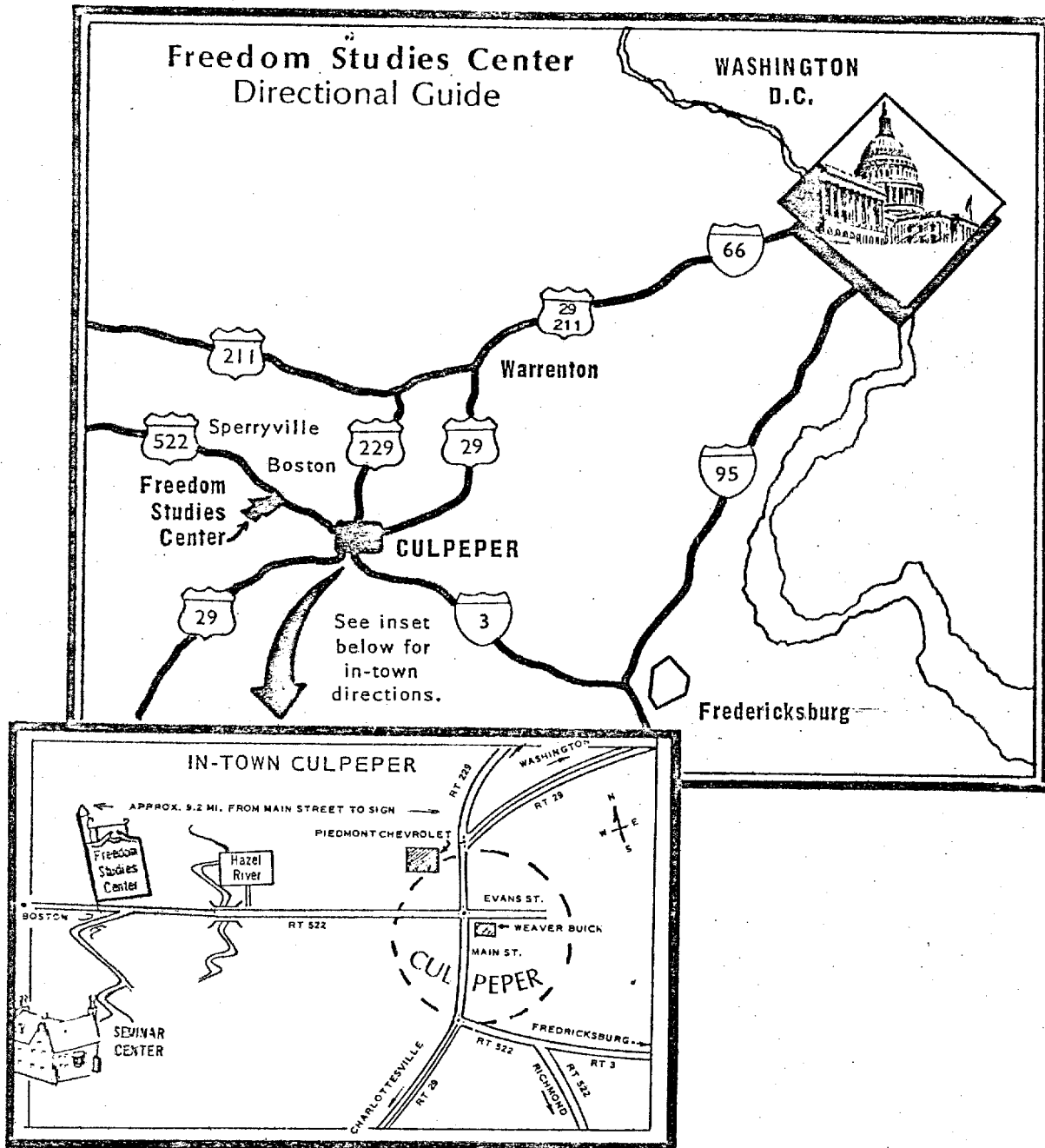
Warm regards,

Sincerely,


John M. Fisher
President

JMF/Cc

Enclosure



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL LUNCHEON

WITH

ADMIRAL THOMAS H. MOORER

OCTOBER 8, 1975

ARMY NAVY CLUB

ALEXANDER, Holmes

AMIGLIETTI, Len

ANDERSON, Jim

ANDERSON, William

ANDREWS, Bud

BAKER, Norman

BEAM, The Honorable Jacob D.

BINDER, David

BINDER, Jim

BORKLUND, C.W.

BRADSHAW, Henry S.

CARTER, Stan

CARY, James D.

Columnist

Air Force Times

Westinghouse Broadcasting

Chicago Tribune

Reuters News Agency

Editor-in-Chief

Defense/Space Business Daily

U.S. Ambassador (Ret.)

New York Times

Editor, Army Magazine

Publisher, Government
Executive Magazine

Washington Star

New York Daily News

Bureau Chief, Copley News
Service

SEPTEMBER 1975

01291 American Security Council
WALTERS, VERNON

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

(orig under Walters)

*ASC Press Luncheons give**INSIGHT INTO C.I.A. and KOREA*

During the last two years, the American Security Council has held frequent luncheons and briefings for the Washington press corps at which prominent experts have talked on timely items relating to national security policy. We have reported on several of these luncheons in past *WRs*. The last Council-hosted luncheon featured South Korea's Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Pyong-choon Hahn, and Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, USA (Ret.), Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The about 35 members of the working press regularly participating in these luncheons represent leading newspapers, news magazines, radio and television.

At each luncheon, the guest speaker speaks and then answers extensive questions.

Consistently these luncheon guests have generated AP and UPI wire service stories, as well as important columns and editorials. We are pleased that these stories have helped provide the public with important facts and views about key national security issues. And we are encouraged that the interest of the press in these luncheons has grown steadily.

Since what Ambassador Hahn and General Walters had to say was of particular importance, we are pleased to share with you their basic talks. Editor.



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

75-3599
CIA/02 Walters, Vernon
P-C Clarke, Philip C.

John M. Fisher
President

OAG 1 American
Security Council
(orig under
Walters)

NATIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE (Partial Listing)

Co-Chairmen

Admiral John J. Bergen, USN (Ret.)
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Honorable Loy W. Henderson
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Admiral Bruce K. Holloway, USAF (Ret.)
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Strategic Air Command
Admiral Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA (Ret.)
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John A. Mulcahy
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Admiral Bernard A. Schriever, USAF (Ret.)
Former Commanding General,
Air Force Systems Command
William J. Thaler
Chairman, Physics Department,
Georgetown University
Admiral Nathan F. Twining, USAF (Ret.)
Former Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs-of-Staff
Admiral Earle G. Wheeler
Former Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs-of-Staff
John Wright
Past President
The American Bar Association

Members

Admiral Paul D. Adams, USA (Ret.)
Former Commander-in-Chief,
U.S. Strike Command
General Edward M. Almond, USA (Ret.)
Former Chief of Staff to
General Douglas MacArthur
Kenneth Archambault
Chairman of the Board,
Stewart-Werner Corp.
Professor James D. Atkinson
Department of Government,
Georgetown University
Duncan Bauman
Publisher
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
Admiral Robert L. Dennison, USN (Ret.)
Former Supreme Allied Commander,
Atlantic
Admiral Paul D. Harkins, USA (Ret.)
Former Commanding General,
U.S. Military Assistance Command,
Vietnam
Harold F. Hood
Former President,
United States Steel Corporation
James S. Kemper, Jr.
President,
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co.
Admiral Fitzhugh Lee, USN (Ret.)
Former Commandant of the
National War College
Honorable Clare Boothe Luce
Former Ambassador
B. McKee, Jr.
President,
Forest Lumber Company and
Imperial Valley Lumber Company
Robert Morris
President,
University of Plano
Nicholas Nyaradi
Director,
School of International Studies
Bradley University
Stefan T. Possony
Director of International Studies,
Hoover Institution, Stanford University
Admiral Maxwell D. Taylor, USA (Ret.)
Former Chairman of the
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Edward Teller
Nuclear Scientist
Admiral Lewis W. Walt, USMC (Ret.)
Former Assistant Commandant
United States Marine Corps
Admiral Chester C. Ward, USN (Ret.)
Former Judge Advocate General,
U.S. Navy
Admiral Albert C. Wademyer, USA (Ret.)
Chief U.S. Strategist, World War II
Eugene P. Wigner
Physicist,
Princeton University
Major General W. A. Worton, USMC (Ret.)
Retired President
American Library of Information

July 30, 1975

General Vernon Walters
Deputy Director,
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear General Walters:

Under separate cover, we are sending you a tape recording of your remarks on the CIA, contained in the WASHINGTON REPORT of the air program. We thought you would like to have this for your files.

You are featured on the WASHINGTON REPORT Wednesday, August 6, 1975, broadcast over the Mutual Radio Network at 10:45 a.m. and 5:25 p.m. and heard locally over WAVA-FM, (105.1) 9:40 p.m. the same day.

Thank you again for your cooperation and interest.

Cordially,

Philip C. Clarke
Capital Editor
Washington Report of the Air

mmh

Separate Cover - Mail

WASHINGTON POST

24 JUL 1975

Clifford Urges Limit To CIA Activities

By William Greider
Washington Post Staff Writer

Former Defense Secretary and presidential adviser Clark Clifford asserted yesterday that "covert operations" in foreign countries should be taken away from the Central Intelligence Agency so the CIA would do nothing more than collect intelligence.

Clifford, addressing a breakfast meeting of reporters, suggested that a new and separate agency could be established to handle "dirty tricks" aimed at foreign governments. Congress, he suggested, should establish a joint committee to oversee these intelligence activities and to approve "covert actions" in advance.

Clifford, who served for many years on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, outlined a number of other steps which he regards as necessary reforms.

"The CIA has just wheeled separately with nobody watching," Clifford said. "It could have gone on and on ... Just think—for 30 years nobody has controlled it."

Clifford suggested that Congress enact new authorizing legislation which would define more strictly the CIA's functions, including a blanket prohibition against any domestic activities. "I know of no important domestic function that the CIA need have," he said.

The White House, Clifford said, should appoint a staff officer who is responsible for all intelligence agencies to tighten presidential control but he suggested that

tougher congressional oversight is the reform which would make the most difference.

Meanwhile, CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters told a luncheon meeting of the American Security Council that any new congressional guidelines for the CIA should be flexible.

"We are being called up and investigated now for what we did or what we allegedly did," Walters said. "What I fear is that in 1990 Mr. Colby's successor will be called up and investigated for what we failed to do."

Public attitudes change over time, he noted, so that the congressional guidelines drawn now to prohibit what the public dislikes might be too rigid to meet some fu-

ture contingency when attitudes change.

"We've spent an enormous amount of time rummaging through the garbage bins of history, poring over the 1950s and 1960s," Walters said. "But the question of whether we survive as a free nation is going to be decided in the '70s and '80s."

Walters complained about people whom he described as "American Wrongs" who are anxious to find fault with everything the United States does while apologizing for its adversaries. The current atmosphere of criticism aimed at the CIA, he said, includes "a torrent of accusation and mud and innuendo" which unfairly smears loyal CIA employees who are continuing to do an effective job, despite the attacks.

Clifford told reporters that the current exposure of CIA and FBI activities, such as domestic spying and burglaries, will help restore constitutional government.

"Mr. Hoover, I'm sure did not believe in our form of government," Clifford said. "I've thought that for a long time. He violated the First Amendment and he violated the Fourth Amendment."

P. Greider

William

Clifford, Clark

CIA-02 WALTERS

VERNO

ORQ1 America

Security

COUNCIL

STAT

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TEXT OF ADDRESS BY VERNON WALTERS

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
TO AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

CIA/02 WALTERS
VERNON

ORG 1 American
Security Council
July 23, 1975 (original
Walters)

I'd just like to say, first of all, a few words about what is intelligence. Intelligence is information that is vital to the making of sound decisions by our Government, informations concerning foreign countries and information concerning the policies of foreign countries, concerning the armament of foreign countries, concerning the economics of foreign countries that must be properly analyzed and must be properly disseminated.

For instance, a lot of intelligence, if you don't get it out in time, is simply history. It is not intelligence unless you get it to whoever needs it right away. Why do you need it? Why do we need it today?

Well, we need it today because, in my opinion, the United States is in a tougher power situation than it has been since Valley Forge. Not since Valley Forge has any foreign country had the ability to destroy or seriously cripple the United States. That capability exists today.

We all know that detente is, we hope, something that will work and will serve to lessen tensions between the countries. But at the same time as detente, we can't help seeing the Soviet Union deploying four new different types of ICBMs, signs of a fifth on the horizon. They're third generation misssiles, they're not anything they've just cooked up. We see them building larger and more powerful submarines. We see them increasing the number of tanks and modernizing

11 July 1975

DDCI

You (and I) set
for lunch at Army
Navy Club, Washington
Room, 2nd Floor,
1 Farragut Sq. Bar
open at 12:00 on

23 July

with Phil Clark, Mutual
Network & about 20 or
so newsmen.

NR

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INTELLIGENCE IN A GOLDFISH BOWL

Lt. General Vernon Walters, Deputy Director of the CIA, says that the United States may be able to succeed in carrying out intelligence operations in a goldfish bowl. But he adds that if we do it will be like going to the moon. We will be the only ones ever to have done it.

General Walters made this remark at the American Security Council luncheon in Washington on July 23, 1975. News media treatment of his candid remarks on the CIA and the dangers facing America today is symbolic of what is wrong with the approach of important elements of the news media's coverage of the CIA investigation.

The Washington Star on the day following General Walters' talk carried three stories on the CIA, occupying 70 column inches of the paper (over half a page). The stories were headed: (1) "Did CIA Cause Colonel's Death?" (2) "CIA Panel Will Call Kissinger" (3) "Nixon Tied to CIA Effort in Chile." Not one word was said about General Walters' talk, even though *The Star* had a reporter present. *The New York Times* also ignored the story. *The Washington Post* devoted six inches to General Walters, burying the report in a story headed: "Clifford Urges Limit to CIA Activities." We were informed that both the AP and UPI carried stories

on the Walters' talk on their wires, but no paper we examined used their stories.

The only respectable report we found was in the conservative weekly, *Human Events*, which led its August 2 "Inside Washington" report with a 375-word story on the Walters talk.

The reporter who covered the talk for *The Washington Star*, Norman Kempster, told AIM that he did not do a story on it because Walters had not said anything new. It would appear that in the minds of some journalists the only thing that is newsworthy is material that is critical of the CIA. Statements that put our intelligence activities in proper perspective, defending what has been done, are simply not deemed to be worth reporting.

On February 3, 1975, a top reporter for *The New York Times*, Peter Arnett, stated in a talk at the Air War College, "It seems to me that this is going to be the year that the 'spooks' (CIA) get theirs, or they have to start answering questions. . . Many reporters that I know are starting to go to Washington and are trying to find all the security people, all the discontented CIA officers and others who could feed the grist for the mill to find the story of what went on. I think there are going to be some embarrassing stories about this in the next few months and the next year."

At that time, Reed J. Irvine, Chairman of the Board of AIM, made this rejoinder to Mr. Arnett: "I am afraid that the big story is one that the press is missing entirely. It may be that this is the year when we are going to destroy our internal security establishment, when we are going to destroy or greatly weaken our defense establishment, and when, indeed, we are laying the groundwork for the demise of democracy, or the citadel of democracy, the United States, because of the intent of the press to bring about an immediate end without thinking of the ultimate consequences."

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18 JAN 1975

CIA 4.01 DOMESTIC SPYING

CIA 7.02 ROCKEFELLER COMM.

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Helms Faces Quiz on Denial In 1973 of Spying in U. S.

From Inquirer Wire Services

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee intends to confront former CIA Director Richard E. Helms with apparent inconsistencies in his statements regarding domestic activities of the CIA, an aide to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.) said Friday.

Helms is scheduled to appear before the panel next week to explain a statement that he made under oath in

1973 denying any knowledge that the CIA was ever involved in an effort to gather information on the antiwar movement in the United States.

Helms told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Thursday that the CIA analyzed information on American radical groups during the 1960s in response to "the express concern of the President" that there was a foreign influence behind do-

mestic disturbances.

At a Feb. 7, 1973, Foreign Relations hearing, Helms was asked by Case if he knew "anything about any activity on the part of the CIA" in response to a White House request "that all intelligence agencies join in the effort to learn as much as they could about the antiwar movement."

Helms replied, "I don't recall whether we were asked, but we were not involved because it seemed to me that was a clear violation of what our charter was."

Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Thursday that his staff has found "no substantial discrepancies" between the two statements.

However, Case has said on several occasions that he did not think Helms was telling the truth at the 1973 hearing.

Other Congressional sources said that Senate Democrats will probably create a special Watergate-like committee to investigate the CIA and other U. S. intelligence agencies.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) was noncommittal about the outcome of an expected vote on the special committee issue that is expected to come up at the Monday meeting of the Democratic caucus.

Some sources said they were counting noses and that the chances appeared good to excellent that the caucus would approve the establishment of a committee similar to the Select Committee headed by Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.), which investigated the Watergate scandal.

Sen Charles McC. Mathias (R., Md.) plans to reintroduce his proposal, which would probably serve as a model, for a two-year select committee with a bipartisan membership of eight.

In another development, John Fisher, president of the American Security Council, confirmed that Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer is a member of his conservative group, but described as "hokum" allegations that it maintains secret files on subversive Americans.

Lemnitzer, a retired Army general, is a member of the Rockefeller commission that President Ford recently appointed to investigate charges that the CIA illegally spied on citizens in the United States.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported earlier that the American Security Council keeps its own files on "subversive" activities by Americans.

Fisher said his group had compiled a library — "just like you newsmen put together a morgue" — on foreign policy, defense, and internal security issues, which included files on individuals.

ORG 1 AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

John M. Fisher
President

August 31, 1974

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Physicist,
Princeton University

Public Affairs Staff
P. O. Box 1282
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Friend

I am enclosing an advance copy of the 1974 National Security Voting Index which compares the national security voting record of each Member of Congress with the opinions of both our members and the general public.

No one else publishes a Congressional rating based on national security votes. Yet this rating is the most important, because the 1974 elections may decide whether or not our nation survives.

Why? Because the United States is now Number 2 in strategic military strength. For example, Admiral Zumwalt said in his recent retirement speech that the United States had "surrendered" its control of America's ocean lifelines to the bigger and more modern Soviet Navy.

And, the C.I.A. has just reported that the Soviets are now outspending the U. S. by more than 2 to 1 in the development of newer more deadly weapons!

Even though the U. S. is second best militarily, and falling further behind, a formal coalition of 35 U. S. Senators and 120 Representatives has organized to force reductions in our defense budget.

The reason why this election will be so decisive is that 37 percent of the Senate members of this anti-defense coalition are up for re-election this year! Senators like McGovern, Javits, Church, Eagleton and Cranston.

And, of course, 100% of the House seats will be voted on this year.

By letter, I plan to invite 1,000,000 voters to help alert other voters as to the major impact this election can have on our nation's security.

-2-

And, we will send a press release to each daily and weekly newspaper in the United States. In addition, we plan 200 full-page ads urging voters to make the national security positions of candidates the principal basis for their votes.

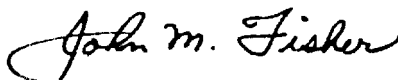
We are also asking voters to let President Ford know that they'll back him against the anti-defense lobby to make America Number 1 again.

This major educational campaign will cost at least \$176,000 beyond our present capability.

To move ahead on this vital campaign, we need immediate help and must turn to you for financial support. Also, we hope that you will order additional copies of the Index for your friends, for campaign workers, and for local media.

Please send a contribution and sign the enclosed reply envelope to let President Ford know that you will support him in making the U.S.A. Number 1 again. We'll place your name in a special presentation binder for the President.

Yours for Peace Through Strength,



John M. Fisher
President

JMF/dwm

Enclosures - 2

P. S. In his August 12 address to a Joint Session of Congress President Ford said:

"A strong defense is the surest way to peace. Strength makes detente attainable. Weakness invites war, as my generation knows from four bitter experiences.

"Just as America's will for peace is second to none, so will America's strength be second to none."

As a new President, he needs your assurance that you will back his position against the anti-defense lobby.

National Security Voting Index- U.S. House of Representatives

Key National Security Votes:

- CAMBODIA BOMBING** — Addabbo (D-N.Y.) Amendment to H.R. 7447 (Second Supplemental Appropriation, Fiscal 1973) to prevent the Department of Defense from transferring funds from other defense programs for use in Southeast Asia and for the bombing of Communist strongholds and supply routes in Cambodia. Amendment approved 218-168, May 10, 1973. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- NUCLEAR-POWERED CARRIER** — Schroeder (D-Colo.) Amendment to H.R. 9286 (Military Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1974) to delete authorization for the CVN-70 nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. Amendment rejected 68-223, July 31, 1973. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- TRADE CREDITS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES** — Conable (R-N.Y.) Amendment to H.R. 10710 (Trade Reform Act of 1973) to delete language which would deny Most-Favored-Nation status and extension of trade credits to Communist countries that denied their

citizens the right to emigrate. The provisions which would be removed included the Jackson-Mills-Vanik Amendment which had just been adopted. Amendment rejected 106-298, December 11, 1973. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

- DIL FOR INDOCHINA** — Holtzman (D-N.Y.) Amendment to H.R. 11450 (National Emergency Energy Act) to prohibit the export of petroleum products for military use in Indochina. Amendment approved 201-172, December 14, 1973. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion. (Immediately after passage of this Amendment, a similar Amendment prohibiting the export of petroleum products for military use in Israel was defeated 50-320.)
- INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE** — House Resolution 937 (Authorizing Funds for the Expenses of the Committee on Internal Security). Resolution approved 247-86, April 1, 1974. A "YEA" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

- DIEGO GARCIA** — Leggett (D-Cal.) Amendment to H.R. 12565 (Defense Supplemental Authorization, Fiscal 1974) to delete authorization of \$29 million for expansion and improvement of the U.S. naval base on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Amendment rejected 94-255, April 4, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

- ARMS CONTROL AGENCY** — Harrington (D-Mass.) Amendment to H.R. 12799 (Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Authorization) to require that the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency report to Congress on the impact major U.S. weapons programs would have on U.S. arms control negotiations and policies. In effect, the Amendment would supersede the ACDA over the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. Amendment rejected 152-238, April 24, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

- B-1 BOMBER** — Pike (D-N.Y.) Amendment to H.R. 14592 (Military Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1975) to delete all funds for development of the B-1 Bomber. Amendment rejected 94-309, May 22, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- OVERSEAS TROOP CUTS** — O'Neill (D-Mass.) Amendment (in the form of a substitute to a pending Delums Amendment) to H.R. 14592 (Military Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1975) to reduce the total number of U.S. troops overseas by 100,000 by December 31, 1975. Amendment rejected 163-240, May 22, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- DEFENSE BUDGET** — Addabbo (D-N.Y.) Amendment to H.R. 16243 (Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1975) to cut the defense budget by an additional \$2.5 billion on top of the \$3.4 billion previously cut by the Appropriations Committee. Amendment rejected 178-216, August 6, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

ALABAMA

1 Edwards (R) N N Y Y Y N N N N 76
2 Dickinson (R) N N Y Y N N N N 80
3 Nichols (D) N N Y Y N N N N 80
4 Beale (D) N N Y Y N N N N 89
5 Jones (D) N N Y Y N N N N 100
6 Buchanan (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
7 Flowers (D) N N Y Y N N N N 78

ALASKA

1 Young (R) N N N Y N N N N 100

ARIZONA

1 Rhodes (R) N N Y Y N N N N 83
2 Ladd (R) N N Y Y Y Y Y 88
3 Steiger (R) N N Y Y N N N N 90
4 Conant (R) N N Y Y N N N N 99

ARKANSAS

1 Alexander (R) Y Y Y Y N N N N 67
2 Mink (D) Y N Y Y N N N N 88
3 Hammond (R) N N Y Y N N N N 88
4 Thornton (D) Y N Y Y N N N N 75

CALIFORNIA

1 Cawthon (R) N N N Y N N N N 100
2 Johnson (D) Y N Y Y N N N N 88
3 Mos (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 66
4 Leggett (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 20
5 Burton (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 0
6 Delaney (R) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 0
7 Stark (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 11
8 Edwards (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 10
9 Mathias (R) N N Y Y N N N N 88
10 Halliday (D) N N Y Y Y Y Y 20
11 Ryan (D) N N Y Y Y Y Y 20
12 Telford (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
13 LaRocca (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
14 Bell (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 13
15 McCallister (R) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 10
16 Mathias (R) N N Y Y N N N N 83
17 Halliday (D) N N Y Y N N N N 63
18 Mathias (R) N N Y Y N N N N 83
19 Hawkins (D) N N Y Y Y Y Y 10
20 Cawthon (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
21 Hansen (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
22 Wagner (R) N N Y Y N N N N 89
23 Yarbrough (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
24 Goldwater (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
25 Wilson (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 22
26 Delaney (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 22
27 Mathias (R) N N Y Y N N N N 88
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40 Mathias (R) N N Y Y N N N N 88
41 Van Deren (D) N N Y Y Y Y Y 20
42 Mathias (R) N N Y Y N N N N 88
43 Vevey (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100

CONNECTICUT

1 Collins (R) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 59
2 Steele (R) Y N Y Y N N N N 85
3 Bennett (R) Y N Y Y N N N N 70
4 Chappell (D) N N Y Y Y Y Y 40
5 Gorman (R) Y N Y Y N N N N 89
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15 Gorman (R) N N Y Y N N N N 89

DELAWARE

1 duPont (R) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 60

FLORIDA

1 Sizoo (D) N N Y Y N N N N 100
2 Fuzze (D) N N Y Y N N N N 88
3 Bennett (R) N N Y Y N N N N 70
4 Chappell (D) N N Y Y N N N N 88
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GEORGIA

1 Ginn (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 90
2 Mingo (D) N N Y Y N N N N 100
3 Binkley (D) N N Y Y N N N N 90
4 Blackburn (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
5 Young (R) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 10
6 Ford (D) N N Y Y N N N N 40
7 Davis (D) N N Y Y N N N N 100
8 Smith (D) N N Y Y N N N N 100
9 Landrum (D) N N Y Y N N N N 60
10 Stephens (D) N N Y Y N N N N 89

HAWAII

1 Matsunaga (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 22
2 Mink (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 66

IDAHO

1 Symes (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
2 Hansen (R) N N Y Y N N N N 89

ILLINOIS

1 Murphy (D) Y Y N Y Y Y Y 14
2 Murphy (D) Y Y N Y Y Y Y 44
3 Danahy (R) N N Y Y N N N N 80
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INDIANA

1 Madden (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 60
2 Landgraber (R) N N Y Y N N N N 100
3 Butler (R) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 10
4 Roark (D) N N Y Y Y Y Y 40
5 Butler (R) N N Y Y Y Y Y 10
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IOWA

1 McKinstry (D) Y Y Y Y Y Y Y 10
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KANSAS

1 Hefner (R) N N Y Y Y Y Y 40
2 Roy (D) N N Y Y Y Y Y 40
3 Hefner (R) N N Y Y Y Y Y 40
4 Hefner (R) N N Y Y Y Y Y 40
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50 Hefner (R) N N Y Y Y Y Y 40

KENTUCKY

1 Stubbard (D) N N Y Y N N N N 100
2 Mingo (D) N N Y Y N N N N 100
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National Security Voting Index- U.S. Senate

Key National Security Votes:

- FOREIGN MILITARY AID** — Scott (R-Pa.) Amendment to S.1443 (Foreign Military Aid Bill) removing language in the bill that would have required the elimination of all U.S. military aid to our allies by June 30, 1977. Amendment adopted 48-44, June 26, 1973. A "YEA" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- DEFENSE BUDGET** — Proxmire (D-Wisc.) Amendment to H.R. 9286 (Military Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1974) to reduce military spending by more than \$4 billion from the amount requested. Amendment rejected 31-62, September 26, 1973. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- TRIDENT** — McIntyre (D-N.H.) Amendment to H.R. 9286 (Military Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1974) to reduce funds for development and procurement of the Trident submarine and missile by \$850 million and thereby slow deployment of the Trident missile system by two years. Amendment rejected 47-40, September 27, 1973. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- VIETNAM AID** — Fulbright (D-Ark.) Amendment to H.R. 9286 (Military Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1974) to eliminate funds for military assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Amendment rejected 43-51, September 27, 1973. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- GENOCIDE TREATY** — Mansfield (D-Mont.) Motion to invoke cloture and shut off debate on the Genocide Treaty. If passed, the effect of the motion would be to end the filibuster and bring about an immediate vote on the treaty. A 2/3 vote was necessary to invoke cloture. Senate leaders withdrew the treaty from consideration after the failure of this, the second cloture motion. Cloture motion failed 50-38, February 6, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- SOUTHEAST ASIA** — Kennedy (D-Mass.) Amendment to S.999 (Defense Supplemental Authorization, Fiscal 1974) to prohibit spending of Defense Supplemental Authorization funds or any unobligated Defense Department appropriations for use in, for, or on behalf of any country in Southeast Asia. Amendment adopted 43-38, May 6, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- B-1 BOMBER** — McGowan (D-S.D.) Amendment to S.3000 (Defense Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1975) to reduce funds for development and procurement of the B-1 Bomber to \$200 million from the \$455 million in the bill. Amendment rejected 31-69, June 5, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.
- OVERSEAS TROOP WITHDRAWALS** — Mansfield (D-Mont.) Amendment to S.3000 (Defense Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1975) to withdraw 76,000 U.S. troops stationed overseas and

to cut U.S. military manpower by an equal number not later than December 31, 1975. Amendment rejected 44-46, June 6, 1974. A similar amendment calling for a cut of 126,000 men was also defeated. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

MISSILES — McIntyre (D-N.H.) Amendment to S.3000 (Defense Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1975) to prohibit the development of improved warheads for our strategic missiles until the President resorted to Congress that the SALT talks had failed to substantially control MIRV (Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicles). Amendment rejected 31-62, June 10, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES — Cranston (D-Cal.) Amendment to reduce the Secretary of Defense to a purely advisory role in reviewing the export to Communist countries of technology that would significantly increase their military capability. This was an amendment to weaken the Jackson (D-Wash.) Amendment to S.3000 (Defense Procurement Authorization, Fiscal 1975). The Jackson Amendment would have allowed the Secretary of Defense to prevent subject to review by the President and Congress the export of militarily significant technology to Communist countries. Amendment approved 47-43, June 11, 1974. A "NAY" vote was judged to be consistent with public opinion.

National Security Voting Index

Published by the American Security Council Press, 1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 as a special issue of WASHINGTON REPORT.

WHY A NATIONAL SECURITY VOTING INDEX?

In a truly representative government, major national decisions reflect the will of the people. However, this ideal can be achieved only if the people are fully informed concerning the voting records of their elected representatives. Since national security decisions involve the very survival of our nation, no area of national concern is more important or more critical.

This election year is especially important because the decisions that will be made in the next several years may well decide the fate of the nation. Defense and administration officials have called attention to the dangerous growth of Soviet strategic capabilities.

However, it is sometimes difficult for citizens to learn how their elected representatives voted on national security issues. Campaign claims and counter-claims often merely confuse the issue, or even worse, national security policies are almost ignored.

Therefore, the American Security Council has published this NATIONAL SECURITY VOTING INDEX as a service to help voters rate the performance of their elected representatives on national security issues during the 93rd Congress.

This Index is different from other Congressional ratings because it is NOT based on organizational policy. Instead, the Index judges key national security votes on whether they are consistent with majority public opinion.

To determine majority public opinion, the American Security Council commissioned the Opinion Research Corporation to conduct a scientific sampling of voting age Americans in all walks of life. In addition, the Council annually conducts a poll of opinion leaders throughout the nation. 90,900 opinion leaders have participated in the 1974 National Security Issues Poll. These polls, partially reprinted below, show that the American people are in favor of doing more to protect and enhance national security. For example, all available evidence from these polls and others indicates that the American people are overwhelmingly in favor of strategic military superiority and are willing to spend more tax dollars, if necessary, for that purpose.

Thus, since this Index is based on public opinion, a score of "100" (earned by 95 Representatives and 22 Senators) indicates a voting record that is consistent with the wishes of the majority of Americans for "Peace Through Strength." Likewise, a rating of "0" (scored by 11 Representatives and 22 Senators) indicates that the Senator or Representative has consistently voted against doing more for national security and thereby has consistently voted against the clear wishes of the majority of American people. The Council's role in preparing this Index was strictly that of analyst-reporter.

We hope that voters will find the National Security Voting Index to be a useful guide and that they will keep national security uppermost in their minds when they go to the polls this November.

PUBLIC OPINION ON NATIONAL SECURITY

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
1. Should the United States have military strength greater than that of the Soviet Union?	A 67% B 91%	25% 3%	8% 6%
2. Should the United States move ahead on the development of the new B-1 strategic bomber and the new Trident missile-launching submarine?	A 62% B* 86%	20% 1%	18% 13%
3. Should the United States have a military research and development program at least as large as that of the Soviet Union?	A 86% B 97%	10% 1%	4% 2%
4. Let's assume for a moment that we learned that Russia had gained military superiority over the United States and that it would cost \$20 billion a year more for the U.S. to regain superiority. Would you favor spending the extra \$20 billion a year?	A 65% B 91%	27% 2%	8% 7%
5. Should the United States increase its naval forces in the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans at least to match current Soviet naval build-up in order that we may protect our national interests in the Middle East?	A 67% B 92%	21% 2%	12% 6%
6. Should the United States extend "Most Favored Nation" trade benefits to the Soviet Union?	A 32% B 5%	54% 81%	14% 14%
7. Should the United States help to defend its allies against Communist aggression?	A 62% B 72%	22% 5%	16% 23%

* Not asked on 1974 Poll. Figures are from 1973 National Security Issues Poll.

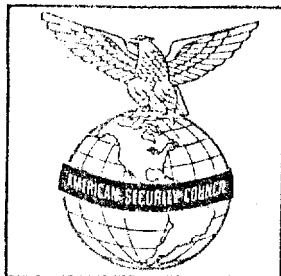
NOTE: Where no poll was available to clearly establish public opinion on a key vote, the rating on that vote was determined by the votes of Members of Congress who had consistently voted with public opinion on other issues.

The Majority of Members of Congress voted with public opinion on 15 of the 20 votes scored. It should be noted that occasionally a Member of Congress will vote the opposite of his actual views for parliamentary reasons.

REPRINTS: 10 copies for \$1.00; 100 copies for \$5.00; 500 copies for \$20.00 (all postpaid).

Order from: American Security Council Press, 1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

P-CLARKE, Philip C.



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

August 15, 1974

John M. Fisher
President

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Former Judge Advocate General,
U.S. Navy
General Albert C. Wedemeyer, USA (Ret.)
Chief U.S. Strategist, World War II
Dr. Eugene P. Wigner Physicist,
Princeton University
Major General W. A. Worton, USMC (Ret.)
Retired President,
American Library of Information

Dear Angus:

Indeed I am the same Phil Clarke who sweated it out one hot summer in 1950 at the AP's old Star Building editorial rooms between foreign assignments! And of course I'm delighted to hear from you again!

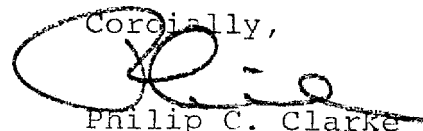
To catch you up, I went on to Tehran from Washington (and was it "Jake" Goodwin who had recently been there and who filled me in, and who later "disappeared" within CIA?), and after Mossadegh gave me the heave-ho I went on to London AP for 2 1/2 years. Returned in 1954, served as general editor, foreign, with Newsweek until 1961 when I joined the Mutual Broadcasting System, where I've been ever since.

I've been "moonlighting" with the American Security Council for the past year and a half--actually, I should say "day-lighting" since I'm newscasting over Mutual from 3:30 to 11:30 PM daily during the week. With the ASC, I do a daily commentary show, occasional newsletter pieces, host an irregular luncheon group of like-minded media people, and help out on special projects such as the Vietnam mission (it was my third trip there in past four years--did a piece for Reader's Digest on Battle of An Loc in '72).

I've had occasion to call Rowlie Evans, and I bump into other ex-AP colleagues from time to time, including Reinhold Ensz (now American Petroleum Institute); Hoyt Ware (now Director, State's Foreign Press Center in the National Press Club building); Sterling Slappey, with U.S. Chamber of Commerce weekly business magazine, and Tom Ochiltree (now Washington correspondent with a Michigan newspaper group).

If ever you can break free for lunch, please let me know. I'd like to have you meet some of our people, and I'd especially enjoy a recap of your doings over the past 24 years!

Cordially,


Philip C. Clarke

Mr. Angus Maclean Thuermer
Assistant to the Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Cold-War Warriors

Anticommunist Group
Lobbies to Keep U.S.
A Military SuperpowerAmerican Security Council Is
Well-Heeled and Influential,
Wary of 'Extremist' Label

Praise From 3 Presidents

By RICHARD J. LEVINE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CULPEPPER, Va.—The Kremlin is keeping a wary eye on this small, quiet town in the Virginia farm and horse-breeding country.

In the eyes of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, nothing less sinister than "the sixth wing of the Pentagon" lurks here on quiet North Main Street, sandwiched between a savings and loan and a clothing store. It's the storefront headquarters of the American Security Council, a hawkish, fervently anti-Communist organization dedicated to U.S. "victory" in the cold war and to strengthening the nation's military defenses.

Pravda's displeasure is just fine with the council, which has parlayed its anticommunism into a thriving operation. Founded in 1955 as a small, business-financed research and education organization concerned primarily with the "internal Communist threat," it has mushroomed into a formidable national pressure group.

Today, the council claims 135,000 individual contributors and 1,500 corporate members (most of which, it says, don't build weapons). It estimates its annual income at \$1.4 million. It maintains close ties to certain congressional committees, and three retired chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—Generals Nathan Twining, Lyman Lemnitzer and Earle Wheeler—serve as cochairmen of its national strategy committee.

Outgunned by Moscow?

Now, even as President Nixon reaches for detente with Moscow and Peking, the council is pursuing its most ambitious public-relations campaign yet. It aims to convince Americans that the U.S. has fallen dangerously behind the Soviet Union in nuclear weaponry. Convinced that peace is assured only if the U.S. regains—and then retains—"clear military superiority," the council's president, 50-year-old John M. Fisher, asserts:

"We no longer have the capacity to put a gun on them (the Soviets) because we find they have two guns on us."

While the council hailed the President's decision to mine North Vietnam's ports as "courageous," it takes a dark view of the strategic arms limitation agreement he brought back from the Moscow summit.

The council's national strategy committee is still making a formal, detailed analysis of the arms-control pact, but Mr. Fisher has already made up his mind. He sees the agreement as an "enormous victory" for the Soviet Union in Congress, and he feels it freezes the U.S. in a position of nuclear inferiority.

Recently the council president wrote his members urging them, by implication, to work for the defeat of the agreement in the Senate through a letter-writing campaign. He calls the accord a triumph for "the powerful antidefense lobby" and warns that "America is in danger." As a realist, however, Mr. Fisher sees little prospect that the Senate will follow his advice; he would be satisfied if it would simply register "reservations" about the arms accord.

A Three-Pronged Campaign

To beam its controversial views to the public, the council works closely with an outfit called the Institute for American Strategy. The institute, also headed by Mr. Fisher, shares office space, mail facilities and many contributors with the council. On an isolated estate near here, the institute has started building a "Cold War College" to train leaders for the battle against communism. The three-pronged campaign of the council and the institute consists of:

—Production of a slickly professional, 27-minute television film that focuses on the Soviet strategic weapons buildup. Entitled "Only the Strong," the color film was written and directed by Harry Treleaven, President Nixon's TV adviser during the 1968 campaign. It is built around chilling footage of Russian weapons, and though the institute hasn't been able to get national network time to show it, the film has made about 20 local television appearances, including airings in Indianapolis and St. Louis. The institute hopes for five showings in each of 211 local television markets.

—Compilation of a national security voting index, rating all 535 members of Congress according to their stands on defense issues. The council bills itself as "nonpartisan," but it knows whom it doesn't like—mostly liberal Democrats. In a letter soliciting money to prepare and publicize the index, Mr. Fisher says: "Many voters aren't aware of how some Senators such as Kennedy, Muskie, Humphrey and McGovern and others have taken positions on national security matters which weaken America's defense against communism." Over three million of these letters have already gone into the mail, and the council plans to send out a million more. Thus far, well over \$500,000 has been collected, they say.

—Mail distribution of up to seven million brochures reprinting a statement by seven of 14 members of President Nixon's civilian blue-ribbon panel appointed to review national defense. The statement warns that the nuclear balance of power is "shifting . . . against the U.S. and in favor of the Soviet Union," declaring: "Among the great nations, only the strong survive." Recipients are also asked for donations.

Generals to Janitors

The council started using direct-mail campaigns in 1969, when it distributed one million pieces of literature stating the case for building the antiballistic missile defense system, and also soliciting money. Today it uses an array of mailing lists to identify likely targets for its broadsides (the lists include Standard & Poor's register of directors, Epilepsy Foundation contributors, Fortune magazine subscribers and members of leading country and yachting clubs). Then it sends out the tracts to everyone from military officers to janitors and house-

wives from an automated mailroom that churn out 200,000 pieces a day.

The mail campaigns supplement the council's regular channels of communication. It publishes a twice-monthly Washington Report Newsletter (circulation 75,000) that analyzes national security issues; a recent copy warned that the President's China trip lengthened "the odds against the ultimate survival of free societies." It also produces a daily 3½-minute radio program carried by 350 stations in such diverse cities as Window Rock, Ariz., and Washington, D.C., as well as a daily Spanish language radio program that reaches as far as Ecuador, Uruguay, Bolivia and Argentina.

All this activity upsets more than the Kremlin. It also riles many liberal organizations working to reduce military spending.

Sanford Persons, executive director of the Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, a group of 132 Democratic and Republican legislators that has been attacked by the council as a "holdover from the cold war." And Sanford Gottlieb, executive director of SANE, the antiwar group, believes the council represents the "institutionalized establishment hawks with very close ties to the military-industrial complex."

Recently, an article in The Nation, a liberal magazine of political comment, declared that the American Security Council "doesn't constitute the heart of the military-industrial complex, it is unquestionably the soul."

"We're not warmongers," responds a council spokesman, accustomed to such criticism. "Our objective is to insure an adequate defense. We just don't want to get behind the Soviets." Mr. Fisher denies that the council is in front for the military-industrial complex. In fact, he wishes more defense contractors were members; as it is, he says, only \$29,000 of the council's \$1.4 million income comes from corporations involved in defense work.

(A partial list of active corporate members supplied by Mr. Fisher, includes Lumbermen Mutual Casualty Co., McDonnell Douglas Corp., General Electric Co., Motorola Inc., Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc. and Southern California Edison Co.)

Mr. Fisher, the driving force and dominant personality in both the council and the institute, is keenly aware that both organizations could be badly damaged if they were labeled as "right-wing" or "extremist." To avoid this, both carefully refrain from engaging in personal attacks on public officials or impugn their patriotism and loyalty.

Mr. Fisher says he personally doesn't "support or endorse" the John Birch Society, which has questioned the loyalty of such public officials as the late President Eisenhower. Though he says he isn't aware of any John Birch members who belong to the council, he won't attack the society. "They're not our enemy," he says.

Responding in a Reasonable Way

Liberal legislators concerned about rapid growth of the Pentagon budget disagree heartily with the council's positions, but few tack the organization itself.

"The council isn't really what you'd call an extremist because they purport to have reasons for what they believe," says Robert Leggett, a liberal California Democrat who sits on the Armed Services Committee.

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WASHINGTON REPORT

Washington, September 28, 1970

WR 70-18

OPERATION ALERT

I. Purpose

The United States has become the *Number 2* power in strategic military strength. We are no longer first, but a fast-slipping second behind the Soviet Union.

This is the blunt warning now being mailed out to more than two million American voters, both Democrats and Republicans, and to some 3,000 civic organizations throughout the country by the American Security Council in the opening phase of its Operation Alert, a massive, nation-wide voter education program.

The Operation Alert report, released to the press on September 23rd, features the results of three newly completed ASC projects:

(1) An up-date of the Council's 1969 analysis of the strategic military balance. This shows a current missile megatonnage preponderance of 6 to 1 in favor of the U.S.S.R.

(2) The findings of a nation-wide public opinion survey involving some 115,600 participants. This clearly indicates that the great majority of Americans want the security of strategic superiority.

(3) The National Security Index ratings for every member of the present Congress. This takes into account the actual voting record of each member on ten key national security bills or amendments which came to a roll call vote in 1969 and 1970.

In addition to warning Americans that the U.S. is dangerously far behind the Soviet Union in strategic military power, the purposes of Operation Alert are to:

—Inform Congress and the Administration that the ASC's National Security Issues Poll shows that the bulk of the American people want their country to be Number 1.

—Urge all voters to make national security the priority issue in the November elections by studying the candidates' positions on this vital subject before they cast their ballots.

—Provide President Nixon with positive, tangible evidence that most voters want "Peace Through Strength" and will back him against the "disarmament lobby" in Congress in regaining military superiority over the Soviet Union.

II. The Strategic Military Balance

The Operation Alert report summarizes today's critical imbalance in strategic missile megatonnage in the following chart. These figures reinforce the grim assessment made by Secretary of Defense Laird in his speech to the Associated Press Annual Luncheon on April 20, 1970:

"Thus, in the space of five years—from 1965 to 1970... the Soviet Union has virtually quadrupled the total megatonnage in its strategic offensive force... In that same period the United States... reduced its megatonnage by more than 40%."

It also underlines the truth of the terse observation made by the House Armed Services Committee in their Military Procurement Authorization Report of April 24, 1970:

"There has not been an arms race; the Soviet Union has moved forward at full speed all by themselves."

STRATEGIC MILITARY BALANCE — U.S.S.R. VS. U.S.A.

September 1970

Delivery System	U.S.S.R.		U.S.A.	
	Delivery Vehicles	Megatonnage (approx.)	Delivery Vehicles	Megatonnage (approx.)
Early Model ICBM	220 SS-6s, SS-7s, SS-8s	1,100	54 Titans	270
Small ICBMs	800 SS-11s, SS-13s	800	1,000 Minutemen	1,000
Large ICBMs	300 SS-9s	7,500	0	0
Orbital Bombardment System and Fractional OBS	Developed, probably operational, number unknown	30-100 each!	0	0
Sub Launched Ballistic Missiles	280 SSN-6s, Serbs and Sarks	200	656 Polaris	460
Sub Launched Cruise Missiles	300 Shaddocks	30	0	0
Intermediate and Medium Range Ballistic Missiles	700 SS-4s, SS-5s, and SS-14s	700	0	0
Heavy Bombers	200 Bisons and Bears	Variable	550 B-52s	Variable
Medium Bombers	700 Badgers and Blinders	Variable	0	0
Totals*	3,500	10,330	2,260	1,730

*(Megatonnage totals do not include Heavy or Medium Bomber payloads or Orbital Bombardment System Warheads.)

The Operation Alert report emphasizes that bad as this imbalance is, the actual situation is even worse. This is because the data used in the ASC's analysis are *peacetime* figures. Since U.S. policy clearly rejects the concept of a "first strike" on our part the more realistic measure of our true strategic power would be that which might be remaining after a Soviet first strike. Based on what is known about current Soviet nuclear missile inventories and production rates, the U.S. would be fortunate to have 10% to 50% of its strategic missile force left operational after a Russian surprise attack.

III. The National Security Issues Poll

The American Security Council believes that in a true democracy, decisions on such vital matters as military preparedness should reflect the will of the people. Today the key question—which in the final analysis must be answered at the ballot box—is, "Does the trend toward unilateral disarmament represent the will of most Americans or the will of special interest groups?"

In seeking an answer to this question, the ASC conducted a National Security Issues Poll

To do this, the ASC prepared its National Security Index. This compares the actual voting record of each Senator and Congressman on ten key national security bills or amendments with the National Voter Advisory Board's positions on these ten legislative actions as determined by the National Security Issues Poll.

Twenty-eight Senators are listed in the Operation Alert report as receiving a National Security Index of 100%. Of these, seven are up for re-election: Dodd, Fannin, Fong, Hruska, Murphy, Scott and Stennis.

Eighteen Senators received a zero rating, including the following six who are running for re-election: Goodell, Hart, Kennedy, Proxmire, Tydings and Williams (N.J.).

It is of interest that 45% of the U.S. Senators up for re-election scored 33 or less.

In many cases the voter has a clear choice on national security issues. For example in these U.S. Senate races:

State	Candidates and their National Security Index			
California	Murphy (R)	100%	Tunney (D)	0%
Indiana	Roudebush (R)	100%	Hartke (D)	10%
Maryland	Beall (R)	100%	Tydings (D)	0%
North Dakota	Kleppe (R)	100%	Burdick (D)	30%
Tennessee	Brock (R)	100%	Gore (D)	33%

Copies of the full *Operation Alert* report are available at 10 for \$1.00 from either address below.

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between March 1 and August 31, 1970. The results, based on replies received from 115,599 participants, are shown in the following table:

	AGREE %			DISAGREE %			UNDECIDED %		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1. The Safeguard anti-ballistic missile defense system (ABM) is necessary for the defense of the United States.	93.19	78.53	80.39	1.26	11.47	10.53	5.55	10.00	9.03
2. The United States should maintain military strength greater than that of the Soviet Union and Red China.	93.53	82.07	84.75	2.07	10.73	9.85	4.40	7.20	5.40
3. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to teach in tax-supported educational institutions.	1.20	9.69	4.79	97.77	88.28	92.66	1.03	2.03	2.55
4. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to hold sensitive positions in defense facilities.	.58	4.78	1.32	99.00	93.05	96.04	.42	2.17	2.64
5. The United States should have a national objective of victory in the cold war.	93.46	80.64	80.04	2.47	11.09	11.53	4.07	8.27	8.43
6. The United States needs a "Freedom Academy" to train leaders for new forms of nonmilitary conflict.	73.09	56.91	47.25	6.61	16.46	26.40	20.30	26.63	26.35
7. The U.S. should help the people of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba and other captive nations in their struggle for freedom.	71.95	57.10	52.97	9.85	20.80	28.48	18.20	22.10	18.55
8. The United States should have a national objective of victory in Vietnam.	89.85	76.77	78.16	3.18	13.70	14.09	6.97	9.53	7.75
9. The United States should give economic aid to foreign governments even if they are Communist or pro-Communist.	2.07	8.87	5.41	93.05	85.57	89.99	4.88	5.56	4.60
10. The United States should extend diplomatic recognition to Red China.	10.27	20.85	21.74	76.35	66.55	66.88	13.38	12.60	11.38

Category A lists the results from 42,946 members of the National Voter Advisory Board, made up of opinion leaders representing the full range of domestic political viewpoint.

Category B summarizes the responses from 45,456 who participated in the Poll, but did not become members of the Advisory Board.

Category C consists of replies sent in by 27,197 readers of 203 newspapers in 44 states. These papers, ranging in size from the St. Louis Globe Democrat and the San Francisco Examiner to small local papers, published the Poll questions as a public service.

The range of results from these three different categories on three of the poll questions is particularly interesting in view of the distorted impression one gets of public opinion from some of the news media. Specifically:

—From 82.07% to 93.53% believe the U.S. should maintain military strength "greater than that of the Soviet Union and Red China."

—From 70.77% to 89.85% feel that this country "should have a national objective of victory in Vietnam."

—From 78.53% to 93.19% consider the Safeguard ABM System "necessary for the defense of the United States."

IV. The National Security Index

For democracy to work, the voter must know where the candidates stand. Thus an essential voter education program is to report on the national security voting record of each member of Congress.

Arms-Gap 'Alert' to Use TV, Generals

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

An intensive lobbying effort is about to be launched to persuade Americans that "the Communists are widening their lead every week" over the United States in military power.

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is one of the generals who has lent his name to the drive, and Harry Treleven, President Nixon's television adviser in the 1968 campaign, is writing the script for the TV part of the program.

The American Security Council already has sent out letters asking for money to finance the campaign called Operation Alert. The goal is for \$450,000 revolving fund to support television shows, full-page ads in 200 newspapers and one million direct mail letters.

John M. Fisher, president of the American Security Council which has offices in Washington and Boston, Va., said in his letter asking for contributions that "there is still a little time left for you to do something to help save us... America is in danger. Please, let me hear from you—while we still have time to save ourselves."

Fisher said senators like Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), George McGovern (D-S.D.) and William Proxmire (D-Wis.)

"mean well. But their policies are suicide."

"That is why," Fisher continues in his letter, "Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Gen. Lyman C. Lemnitzer, Ambassador Elbridge Durbrow and Ambassador Loy W. Henderson have agreed to head Operation Alert."

Wheeler, who left the top military job in the U.S. armed forces on July 2, 1970, confirmed he is supporting the drive. It is the first big public campaign Wheeler has taken a leading role in since leaving the Pentagon.

"Our relative position" in military strength "is getting less favorable" with respect

both to the Soviet Union and China, Wheeler said in a telephone interview, "and I decided to join this effort to persuade members of Congress about the needs of national defense."

Asked if he were not an architect of the nation's present defense posture because he approved past defense budgets, Wheeler replied that he had warned Congress while serving as chairman of the Joint Chiefs that "our position was precarious."

Since leaving office, he said, Soviet and Chinese military forces have continued to increase while U.S. forces have remained comparatively steady. "You either have to have an equitable arms agreement or more forces."

Lending his name to what the American Security Council labels "Operation Alert: A Massive Crusade for Survival" does not represent a protest against President Nixon as commander-in-chief, Wheeler said, "I think his hands are tied" by Congress.

Wheeler, although described by Fisher as heading Operation Alert, said he does not envision appearing on television to sound the warning about the shifting strategic balance.

Treleven is "already writing the script and will supervise the actual film production" of the TV film "to alert the American people to the seriousness of the Soviet military threat," according to former ambassador Elbridge Durbrow, one of the co-chairmen of the American Security Council's National Strategy Committee.

Treleven told The Post he does not see the film as an attack on President Nixon's military policy "or else I wouldn't be doing it." He said the idea of the film, entitled "Only the Strong," is to present the facts "and you can make up your own mind. It's quite moderate. It's not criticizing anybody."

Treleven said he is no longer a consultant for the Interior Department but a private "communications consultant." He said the film probably will be ready for TV showing on Feb. 29, the council's target date.

At that time, President Nixon is scheduled to have just finished a week-long visit to Peking, a diplomatic initiative which he told Time Magazine as "the most important decision I made this year."

Thus, the American Security Council film and mailings could collide with Mr. Nixon's own public presentations designed to ease tensions between China and the Soviet Union. The President is slated to go to Moscow in May.

Treleven said his objective is to transform for television viewing the supplemental statement made by seven of the 16 members of Blue Ribbon Defense Panel appointed by President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird in July, 1969.

That supplemental statement, dated Sept. 3, 1970, contains some harsh words about both the Chinese and Soviet military buildups, including these:

"Red China maintains the world's largest ground forces and is acquiring a significant nuclear capability. Its despotic regime harbors and promotes the most virulent hatred of America."

"The hate propaganda of both the Soviet Union and Red China against the United States exceeds that leveled against each other. Each has always proclaimed the principal enemy is 'imperialistic America.' The Marxist dream of unity among Communist countries may have faded, but the Marxist purpose of communizing the world remains the goal of every Communist party."

More specifically, the minority report of the blue ribbon panel expresses alarm about "Soviet missile superiority," Soviet advances in strategic weaponry, such as the nuclear bomb-in-orbit and anti-ballistic-missile defense, and the growing Soviet Navy.

In the face of this threat, states the report soon to be the core of the national publicity campaign, "the mood of the people and much of the Congress is almost one of precipitous retreat from the challenge..."

Lemnitzer said in a telephone interview that he is participating in the American Security Council's drive in hopes of persuading the public that "we still have serious security problems as we wind down in Vietnam."

He is also a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs and former Supreme Allied Commander.

Lemnitzer is no longer on the Defense payroll but says he promotes the need for

NATO from an office provided for him at the Pentagon.

Fisher in his letter complained that "our leaders must contend with hostile media" and that the council therefore must "saturate the media with the grim facts because, tragically, nobody else is doing so."

SANE, a lobby for arms control, has started a counter-drive. In a letter to newspaper editors mailed on Tuesday, SANE said the American Security Council's \$100,000 TV film is based on a report which fails to measure comparative strengths in terms of deliverable warheads — "the most meaningful measure of nuclear capability" and one that shows both the United States and the Soviet Union "have long since achieved overkill."

4 OCTOBER 1971

DEGREES IN PARANOIA

THE COLD-WAR COLLEGE

BERKELEY RICE

Mr. Rice, a free-lance writer, has written many books and magazine articles. His latest book is *The C-SA Scandal*, published in May by Houghton Mifflin.

What do West Point, Annapolis, Colorado Springs and Boston, Virginia, have in common? The first three are the sites of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force Academies. But Boston, (pop. 450) Virginia? That's the home of the Freedom Studies Center, which its organizers like to call the "Cold-War West Point" (see editorial: "Perfect Timing," *The Nation*, July 5). It serves as the headquarters for a vast and varied program of propaganda aimed at building public support for hard-line defense policies, increasing defense spending, and alerting the country to the menace of world communism.

It was supposed to be the United Freedom Academy, but the bill which would have authorized its establishment by the federal government never got through Congress. Backed by a group of conservative Congressmen in 1965, it reached the House Un-American Activities Committee, which approved it unanimously. The Johnson administration, however, along with the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, opposed the idea on the ground that it would duplicate and conflict with the work of existing government schools and agencies.

Though deprived of federal funds, the project's backers raised enough money from private corporations and foundations to get the Center started in 1966. This year they have launched a fund-raising campaign aimed at turning the Center into a full-scale "Cold-War College." A special appeal on behalf of the Center sent out by former Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce (whose Longlea Farm is also located in Boston, Va.) has brought in contributions from thousands of patriotic Americans.

While the Center still has no official federal support, it does have powerful friends in Washington. Its advisory board lists Vice President Spiro Agnew, Cabinet Secretaries John Volpe, Rogers Morton and George Romney, plus nine Senators (Mundt, Boggs, Harry Byrd, Dominick, Hansen, Hatfield, Long, Miller, Thurmond), twenty-eight Representatives and six state governors. Relations with the Pentagon are equally cordial. The Defense Department was instrumental in the Center's creation, and still provides high-ranking speakers and other forms of cooperation. At the Center's dedication ceremonies in 1966, the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent the Army's Director of Special Studies, an admiral from the Navy's Military Policy Division, a military color guard and a twenty-piece Navy band. J. Edgar Hoover sent his greetings, and President Lyndon Johnson wired: "You have my every wish for success."

One wonders how much President Johnson knew about this new venture to which he gave his blessing. The draft plan for Freedom Academy was drawn up by Edward

Lansdale, a retired Air Force general who would have become its director had Johnson not picked him to run the U.S. counterinsurgency program in Vietnam. In the draft proposal Lansdale described the Academy as a center of "psycho-political warfare," and saw its potential students as "men of good will who—if they just knew how—are willing to strike a blow for liberty. . . . Such a blow, struck the right way and the right moment, could well change the course of history in favor of freedom." Lansdale envisaged sending teams of Academy graduates to foreign countries at the request of local political leaders, or "acceptable third parties." These freedom teams would "assist with practical advice on how to resolve problems of concern to freedom." Lansdale was not specific about what such problems might be, but those familiar with his thinking feel he meant the "liberation" of Soviet bloc countries, and the suppression of popular uprisings in non-Communist nations.

If all this sounds a bit like a private CIA, it should. Major General Lansdale is a former CIA official. The Center's directors of education and special projects are both former CIA men. One of the first guest speakers at the Center was ex-CIA chief Allen Dulles. In the words of its president, John Fisher, the Center's purpose is "to fill the gap between what the government can do, and what must be done," which describes equally well the activities of the CIA.

Though his background in foreign intelligence is minimal, Fisher has had considerable experience in domestic intelligence work. A former FBI agent, he joined Sears Roebuck in 1953 to run its "corporate security" program, which in that McCarthy era meant rooting out suspected Communist employees, rather than guarding against industrial espionage. Fisher then moved on to the staff of the American Security Council (ASC), an industrial blacklist organization that keeps tabs on alleged subversives for the benefit of member companies.

Since 1960 the ASC has shifted its emphasis from the threat of internal subversion to external military dangers. Using its own influential newsletter and radio program, it has become a powerful propaganda center for hard-line defense strategists, with close ties to the Pentagon and Congress. In recent years the House Armed Services Committee has commissioned studies from ASC on Soviet nuclear and maritime power. Both reports unsurprisingly called for sharp increases in U.S. defense spending. ASC also helped to mobilize nongovernmental support for the ABM, publishing its own book in defense of the system. None of ASC's studies mention that its corporate members include such major defense contractors as General Electric, North American Aviation, U.S. Steel, Republic Steel, Motorola and Honeywell. In 1969, the ASC and its publishing subsidiary ASC Press, spent more than \$750,000. During the 1970 Congressional elections, ASC

P-Rice, Berkeley
Freedom Studies
Center
American Security
Council
CIA: Lansdale, Edward
Vesely, Erik J.
CIA: Dulles, Allen
A. Tudd, Walter.
Soc. U. of Washington Report
Fisher, John

WASHINGTON CLOSE-UP

How to Decipher the Arms Debate

By ORR KELLY

Is there any hope of making sense out of the national defense controversy?

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird says the Russians may be building a new monster missile system, but Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., says we shouldn't be fooled into spending more for defense.

The Pentagon says Russia is surging ahead in the research race, but the Federation of American Scientists says, nonsense.

The military services are building a stable of new weapons, but the Members of Congress for Peace through Law (MCPL) says most of them will cost too much and probably aren't needed anyway.

What is the average citizen — or even the moderately well-informed senator or representative — to think, when the authorities differ so widely?

Here is a brief guide to the forces taking part in the national defense debate, and some evaluation of how much trust should be given to them:

First, it should be made clear that the debate is being carried on within fairly narrow limits. The Brookings Institution, in an analysis of the federal budget, says reasonable men can and do differ by about \$20 billion on the proper size of the defense budget — from a high of about \$85 billion to a low of about \$65 billion.

No one who expects his views to be seriously considered favors anything like a dismantling of our armed might. Proxmire hopes to cut the budget by about \$7 billion, or only about 10 percent, for example. And no one who wants to be taken seriously favors a massive expansion of our might. Even Laird's re-

cent warning that we might have to begin responding to the Soviet nuclear buildup with new weapons does not contemplate anything that would go beyond the Brookings guidelines.

Almost the entire debate, therefore, is being conducted within the "establishment" — but the real Establishment, the administration, has the first word. The annual reports to Congress by the defense secretary, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the service secretaries are immensely valuable sources of information on the nation's defense plans. Laird's report this year is available from the Government Printing Office for \$2.

★

In the middle, trying to provide an unbiased analysis, are such reports as the Brookings Institution's "Setting National Priorities, the 1972 Budget." It is available in cloth-cover form for \$8.95 and in paperback for \$2.95.

It contains a readable, balanced presentation of the arguments on both sides of some of the major defense issues, such as the number of troops that should remain in Europe and the proper size of our nuclear deterrent forces.

In a similar vein is the National Urban Coalition's "Counterbudget: A Blueprint for Changing National Priorities." It's available in paperback at \$2.95. As its name implies, it is more an argument for a change in priorities than an analysis, but it recognizes that money for those priorities must come primarily from new tax measures and a healthy rate of economic growth, rather than simply from cuts in defense spending.

Much more partisan is the MCPL, whose military spend-

ing committee already has issued two reports—a reasonably balanced study of the B1 bomber and a sloppy, poorly researched report on the F14 and F15 fighter programs—and plans 11 or 12 more reports on major defense issues by the end of June.

The MCPL and the Council for a Livable World, which works more quietly with small seminars for members of Congress and newsmen, have offices in separate suites at 201 Massachusetts Ave. NE.

Around the corner at 203 C St. NE is the office of the Federation of American Scientists, which this year for the first time is making a major effort to get its views—largely critical of current defense policy—on the record in testimony before the committees that normally handle defense bills, rather than the special subcommittees that sometimes make hit-and-run raids on the defense budget.

On the other side of the fence is the American Security Council, 1101 17th St. NW, which has published three analyses over the last three years showing the military balance tilting in the Soviet direction. The ASC conducts a very broad direct-mailing operation and appears to be the best-financed of the groups actively engaged in the national defense debate.

★

With all this help, it should be possible to make some sense of the major issues in the defense controversy. But the only way the truth can be reached, with everyone pushing a special point of view, is through a careful, skeptical review of what they all have to say. And then it will turn out to be not terribly more complicated to understand than baseball batting averages.

P-Jones, William H.
Orig 1 American Security
Council
Fisher, John M.

Pro-Arms Unit Was Boosted By Nixon Aide

By William H. Jones
Washington Post Staff Writer

A White House aide last month distributed copies of "Operation Alert," a brochure published by the American Security Council, to veterans organizations and other persons on mailing lists of conservative groups.

The brochure states that the United States is "now number two in strategic military power . . . A large coalition of Senators and Congressmen is trying to reduce our strength further." Included in the pamphlet is a "ranking" of members of both houses of Congress on ten national security problems.

The 15-year-old American Security Council is based in Culpeper, Va., and maintains offices here. Its president, John M. Fisher, described the group as a nonprofit, bipartisan research and educational association "concerned solely with national security matters."

The White House aide who circulated the group's brochure is special counsel Charles W. Colson. A memorandum on White House stationery, dated Sept. 17 and attached to the brochure, stated:

"The American Security Council has provided us copies of a very interesting analysis, which I thought you might like to have because of your interest in the subject."

The memo, which was signed by Colson, was made public by an antiwar businessman's group, "Task Force for Peace," headed by Los Angeles businessman Harold Willens.

Willens also sent a letter to President Nixon calling on the White House to disown the Colson memo, which Willens said was an "implied endorsement" of the American Security Council's poll and ratings.

"This is an urgent matter worthy of your personal attention," Willens told the Pres-

ident. "In this time of national crisis you would be doing yourself, your party, and your people a grave disservice by remaining associated with a slick device intended to deceive voters . . ."

Colson said yesterday that he did not "see how President Nixon is either associated or disassociated with my memo," which he said was "just information." Colson, a Washington attorney before joining the White House staff about a year ago, said he forwarded the council's rating brochure to about 30 people in veterans and national security groups. He said it did not imply White House political endorsements.

Colson also charged that Willens was following a "double standard" by objecting to distribution of such material while Willens sends out material which "supports his views." A spokesman for the Willens group said it had raised about \$50,000 in its drive to solicit funds for antiwar senators.

Willens also filed a brief Friday asking the Federal Communications Commission to rule that "any station accepting spot ads during the last two weeks of an election campaign which employ inflammatory, fraudulent, or libelous claims (or in any way attack a candidate's integrity, character or patriotism) . . . must provide advance notice to the target of the attack and afford time for reply under the 'fairness doctrine.'"

Willens said the American Security Council hopes to spend between \$500,000 and \$1 million before election day on advertisements in 200 newspapers and on radio and television. A full-page ad, which appeared in last Tuesday's Washington Star, said in part that "a powerful coalition of members of Congress is trying to

reduce our defenses." The ad did not mention legislators by name, but asked readers to write for details and to send contributions.

In a telephone interview, Fisher said there was a "target goal" of similar ads in about 200 newspapers—some the result of regional donations and local newspaper "cooperation." But he said that the council had nowhere near the amount to spend that Willens mentioned.

Fisher said his group raised more than \$430,000 in the last few months from 42,946 donors across the nation who participated in a poll on national security problems. He said the council received 115,599 replies to its poll and that the results were then compared to voting records.

In its rankings, the council applied a scale of zero to 100 per cent devotion to what the group said was the American public's national security goals.

The "key national security votes" selected for the council's "security index" of senators were the 1969 and 1970 Safeguard ABM votes, C-5A transport plane, AMSA bomber, aid for Korea, the Byrd-Griffin amendment to the Cooper-Church amendment and the Cooper-Church amendment itself (to gauge sentiment on Vietnam and Cambodia respectively), ABM deployment, the Subversive Activities Control Board and the McGovern-Hatfield antiwar amendment.

These senators—all up for re-election this year—got zero grades: Republican Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.) and Democrats Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Harrison A. Williams (N.J.) and Joseph D. Tydings (Md.).

Pro-Military Group Rates Legislators

The American Security Council, an organization of businessmen and former military officers campaigning for a strong military establishment, charged yesterday that a "large coalition of senators and congressmen" is forcing the United States into "unilateral disarmament."

The council charged that dovish legislators have made the United States "the No. 2 power in strategic military strength" by voting consistently to cut arms spending.

Announcing "an entirely new approach to lobbying" for military spending, the council published what it called a "national security index" rating legislators on their votes on selected war issues.

The council applied a scale of zero to 100 per cent devotion to national security to members of Congress. It rated 13 senators running for reelection and found seven with perfect scores and six scoring zero.

The seven 100 per cent senators were Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.), Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.), Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.), George Murphy (R-Calif.), Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) and John Stennis (D-Miss.).

Zero grades went to Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.), Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N.J.) and Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.). Tydings' election opponent, Rep. J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R-Md.), scored 100. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D-Va.) scored 90 and Sen. William B. Spong Jr. (D-Va.) scored 70.

In all, the survey gave perfect scores to 28 senators, including Dodd, Fannin and Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), who were among 42,946 individuals who joined the council's "National Voter Advisory Board."

The council recruited the advisory board last spring in a mail campaign seeking financial contributions and answers to a 10-part questionnaire on issues of military power. Some recipients of the council's poll criticized the campaign and charged it was an attempt to support the "military-industrial complex," but others responded with more than \$315,000 in contributions.

M. Turner, William
P. Butler, Ed
American Security
Council

The Right Wing's Biggest Spender

By William Turner

Turner is a former FBI agent who wrote this article for *The Progressive* magazine, from which it is reprinted with permission.

HE RESEMBLES a detective chief of the New York Police Department: ruddy Gaelic face, glacial blue eyes, graying sandy hair, three-button suit and rep tie. And he is as obsessed with fighting communism as the most relentless member of a police Red Squad.

The difference is that Patrick J. Frawley Jr. uses money as his weapon. As chief executive officer of companies ringing up more than \$200 million a year in sales—Eversharp, Schick and, until lately, Technicolor—he commands a fortune far beyond the dreams of the most venal cop.

Among the recipients of Frawley's largesse are Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade; the hawkish Jesuit the Rev. Daniel Lyons; the American Security Council, a pressure group for the military-industrial complex, and a young man named Edward Scannell Butler, who specializes in breaking up radical and liberal campus groups.

Politicians on the receiving end include Gov. Ronald Reagan and Max Rafferty, California's Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Sens. Thomas Dodd and George Murphy.

Murphy was a Technicolor executive but resigned when he entered the Senate. But it was disclosed recently that for 5½ years he had been receiving an annual \$20,000 "consultant's fee" and credit cards from the firm. In addition, he made "insider" transactions in the company's stock in violation of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

All told, Frawley's firms subsidize far right causes, through grants and sponsorships, to the tune of an estimated \$1 million a year. Such is his influence that the Institute for American Democracy, a research and reporting organization which keeps tabs on extremist trends, has nominated him "Number One Man on the Right."

Frawley's rise to ideological prominence is relatively recent. Before 1960 he had only a minor interest in politics. But that year, Frawley's Schick Safety Razor Co. properties in

Cuba were expropriated by the Castro government. Alarmed by what he read about the Communist menace, Frawley said recently, he began to fear that Communists might begin seizing Schick plants in the United States.

Since the start of his political binge, Frawley has been something of a recluse, preferring to play the role of private angel to right-wing causes rather than public evangelist. His biography in *Who's Who in America* consists merely of the year of his birth, corporate affiliations and Eversharp's Culver City business address. Off the job, he sticks pretty close to his Beverly Hills mansion, occasionally dining a George Murphy or a Bob Hope.

Frawley was born 47 years ago in Managua, Nicaragua, to an American mother and an Irish father who had prospered as a banker and dealer in heavy construction equipment. Completing high school in San Francisco, young Frawley disdained college. He was only 18 when he swung a \$300,000 deal between the U.S. Rubber Co. and the Panamanian government.

Following wartime service in the Canadian Air Force, he returned to San Francisco and set up an export-import house. His coup came when he decided to bankroll an inventor who had formulated an ink that would not leak from ballpoint pens. The product was the revolutionary Paper Mate pen, and it made Frawley a "Boy Wonder" millionaire.

Eventually he sold out to the Gillette Co. for a reported \$15 million. But the restless Frawley later tied up with Eversharp, then bought the Schick Safety Razor Co. Later he added Technicolor to his pyramiding empire, but was ousted from the company's board of directors last June in a stockholders' proxy fight.

Although the firms he heads are publicly held, Frawley has no compunctions about appointing corporate dilettantes who are political kinsmen to the boards of directors, such as Robert Morris, former chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee; Gen. Thomas S. Power, retired chief of the Strategic Air Command, and J. Fred Schlicht of the Defenders of American Liberty.

Frawley's companies back right-wing causes through such channels as tax-

deductible "public service" grants, advertising support, and the sponsorship of programs written off as business expense. For example, the American Security Council receives \$250,000 annually to defray production costs of a daily radio program, "Washington Report," on which Walter Judd, former Minnesota congressman, is the principal commentator.

Among other sizable grants are \$150,000 yearly to the "Up With People" singing troupe of God-and-country youths, and the \$100,000 furnished to the Schick Business Citizenship awards contest (past contest winners include Frawley himself and Dr. James P. Lucier of Sen. Strom Thurmond's staff).

Frawley's companies have also footed the bills for a number of anti-Red extravaganzas, the most memorable being the 1961 Hollywood Bowl rally staged by Fred Schwarz and billed as "Hollywood's Answer to Communism." Schick and Technicolor, along with the Richfield Oil Co., sponsored a network videotape of the spectacle.

In 1966, Schick sponsored the television special "Hitler in Havana" which, although *The New York Times* panned it as "the crudest form of propaganda," was viewed by millions on the NBC network.

And more recently, Pat Frawley Enterprises was listed as a financial sponsor of the Bob Hope-Billy Graham extravaganza, "Honor America Day," televised nationwide from Washington on July 4.

Religious Base

FRAWLEY IS A staunchly orthodox Roman Catholic with nine children, and his anticommunism is infused with a strong strain of theology. Thus it is appropriate that Frawley set up the Twin Circle Publishing Co. for Father Daniel Lyons, a Jesuit on leave from ecclesiastical duties.

Until recently Father Lyons was a columnist for *Our Sunday Visitor*, the traditional Catholic weekly found in every church vestibule. As a sample of his own views, he signed the Birch Society's "Treason Petition" which demands an end to trade with "our mortal enemy," the Soviet Union.

The Twin Circle Co. formed in 1967 was until recently a subsidiary of the Schick Investment Co., jointly owned by Schick and Technicolor and headed by Father Lyons. It is now owned by Pat Frawley Enterprises. The weekly magazine "Twin Circle" boasts a circulation of 60,000. Twin Circle also broadcasts a radio program over a 21-station hookup. Regular Schick commercials sponsor the programming.

After the Hollywood Bowl telecast of

Frawley
Patrick
Orig.
Turner



NATIONAL STRATEGY
COMMITTEE *
(Partial Listing)

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Chairman of the Board, Motorola,
Incorporated

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Energy Commission

DR. EDWARD TELLER
Nuclear Scientist

DR. EUGENE P. WIGNER
Physicist, Princeton University

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Org 1 American Security

Sec. 4.01.1 Washington Report

Orig. under

JOHN M. FISHER
PRESIDENT

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

1101 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 - 202-296-4587

July 17, 1970

Vice-adm R L Taylor Us
Deputy Director
Centrl Intelligence A
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Fellow American:

Because you are an opinion leader in Washington, you have been nominated to serve on the National Voter Advisory Board of the American Security Council and also to participate in our National Security Issues Poll.

This is, of course, subject to your acceptance.

To insure accurate poll tabulation, I have assigned an identification code to each prospective Board member. Your code number, Vice-adm R L Taylor Us, is 231.

We want to release the results of this poll to President Nixon, the Congress and the national press in a few weeks so please return your questionnaire today.

There are several voting indexes, but no one puts out a National Security voting index. The ASC, with 15 years experience and a highly respected staff of internal security and foreign affairs experts, is uniquely qualified to prepare such an index.

For example, our staffers are not only expert on strategic military affairs but are also very knowledgeable on the various forces at work internally to destroy our country - the Communist Party, the Black Panthers, SDS, the Yippies, etc.

Because of the ASC's reputation for sound research and accuracy, all previous ASC studies have received nationwide publicity in newspapers, magazines, radio and TV. We can expect the same on this.

When it is completed, we will give the results of this poll to each Member of Congress and ask that he complete the questionnaire too.

Many voters are not aware of how some Senators such as Kennedy, Gore, Muskie, Fulbright, Goodell, McGovern, Cranston, and others have taken positions on national security matters which weaken America's defense against Communism. For example, all oppose President Nixon on both missile defense and Vietnam.

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We will also carefully analyze the actual national security voting record of each Member of Congress.

We will then compile a National Security Issues Index based on both the questionnaire and their actual voting record.

Key people in both the Republican and Democratic parties have told me that a well-publicized National Security Issues Index would be very influential in the 1970 elections.

If so, the report must be completed by September 1st. We can then have it printed by September 16th, and it can be mailed and in the hands of campaign workers of both parties by the week of September 20th.

But, it will take a minimum of 655 hours of research to compile all of the information. The cost will be at least \$68,000 and this includes researchers, printing, distribution and publicity for the Index.

This crucial project is beyond our present budget so we'll need your help and the help of many other concerned Americans to make this a success.

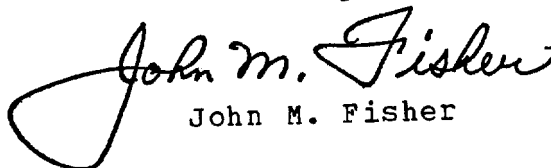
As you know, some of the questions in this poll cover issues being hotly contested in Congress right now.

We need your vote and your support. Let Members of Congress know where you stand and find out where they stand. The more Members represented on our Voter Advisory Board, the more influence it will have.

Please complete the enclosed questionnaire and return it to me as soon as possible. We ask each Member of the Voter Advisory Board to contribute a minimum of \$10.00 to cover administration of his membership. But, if you can give more toward making the poll a success, please do so.

If you will do as much as you can, I promise you I will do all that is humanly possible to make the first National Security Issues Index a huge success.

Sincerely,


John M. Fisher

JMF/pbw

P.S. We believe that most Americans support a strong national defense against Communist aggression, but we can't prove it without your cooperation in this poll.

STAT

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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
1101 17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036



NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES POLL — 1970

Please check the one box which most nearly represents your position on each of the following 10 issues.

- | | Agree | Disagree | Undecided |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Safeguard Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense System (ABM) is necessary for the defense of the United States. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The United States should maintain military strength greater than that of the Soviet Union and Red China. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to teach in tax-supported educational institutions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to hold sensitive positions in defense facilities. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The United States should have a national objective of victory in the Cold War. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The United States needs a "Freedom Academy" to train leaders for new forms of non-military conflict. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The United States should help the people of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba and other captive nations in their struggle for freedom. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Agree Disagree Undecided

8. The United States should have a national objective of victory in Vietnam. ☐ ☐ ☐
9. The United States should give economic aid to foreign governments even if they are Communist or pro-Communist. ☐ ☐ ☐
10. The United States should extend diplomatic recognition to Red China. ☐ ☐ ☐

This poll will be released to the national news media, but I will send members of the Voter Advisory Board an advance copy of the results before its release to the public.

[Handwritten signature]

NATIONAL VOTER ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER*

Dear Mr. Fisher:

☐ Yes! I accept your invitation to serve on ASC's National Voter Advisory Board and participate in the first National Security Issues Poll. Enclosed is my \$10 to cover the cost of administering my membership on the Advisory Board. This includes \$5 to cover the direct annual cost of the ASC Washington Report newsletter to keep me up to date on important Poll developments.

☐ I wish to do more than the above to help in preparing and distributing the poll results to the news media and to campaign workers. I have circled the amount, which includes my \$10 for cost of membership administration.

Please Make Check Payable to: ASC Issues Index

\$50 \$25 \$15 \$10
\$1,000 \$500 \$250 \$100 (Circle One)

National Voter Advisory Board* _____ (signature)

Vice-adm R L Taylor US
Deputy Director
Centrl Intelligence A
Washington, D. C. 20505

Bipartisan Recognition

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 6, 1970

Dear Mr. Fisher:

In reviewing the progress of the past year, it is a pleasure to see the continued growth of the National Security Council's efforts to bring the American public abreast of Communist efforts to spread their day-by-day over the whole earth. You will help our people understand what they are faced with in this most fateful of all wars.

Your work will help keep the lights of freedom burning brightly.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
on inaugural broadcast of American Security Council Radio Washington Report

Sincerely,
John M. Fisher

John M. Fisher
President, American Security Council
1111 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20004

"You will keep the American public abreast of Communism's efforts to spread their day-by-day over the whole earth. You will help our people understand what they are faced with in this most fateful of all wars. Your work will help keep the lights of freedom burning brightly."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
on inaugural broadcast of American Security Council Radio Washington Report

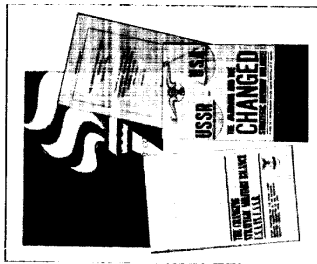
"The will to resist aggression is strengthened by our understanding of the alternative to turning back a foe who would deny man's freedom. That understanding grows through education. It is a responsibility which public and private institutions must share. I commend your commitment to this great and urgent work of defending freedom and promoting peace. You have my every wish for success."

President Lyndon B. Johnson
From official message on the occasion of the Dedication of the Freedom Studies Center.

Studies

The American Security Council conducts comprehensive studies on key issues. Since its experts are selected on the basis of qualifications rather than political leanings, every study published has been accurate in its predictions. Many newspapers across the country have editorially endorsed each of the following studies:

- 1. *The ABM and the Changed Strategic Military Balance: U.S.S.R. vs. U.S.A. (1969)*
- 2. *Research Reports on Strategic Military Balance at Request of the House Armed Services Committee (1969)*
- 3. *The Changing Strategic Military Balance: U.S.A. vs. U.S.S.R. (1967)*
- 4. *The Changing Strategic Naval Balance: U.S.S.R. vs. U.S.A. (1968)*
- 5. *The Role of Business in the Cold War. (1966)*
- 6. *Guidelines for Cold War Victory. (1964)*
- 7. *National Security Implications of the Nuclear Test Ban Negotiations. (1961)*
- 8. *Agreement to National Security: Communist China's Admission into the United Nations. (1961)*
- 9. *Communist Control of Cuba: A Serious Threat to National Security. (1961)*



Washington Report Newsletter

The authoritative Washington Report newsletter is published weekly. It is an original source of publication and is frequently:

- used as required reading at such institutions as the National War College, and the Army and Navy War Colleges, as basis for editorials,
- reprinted in Congressional Record (recently the issue was inserted into the Record by nine different Members of Congress).

Washington Report Radio Program

Now in its sixth year and serving an ever-widening audience the *Washington Report* is America's only nationwide daily radio news program exclusively devoted to developments affecting the security of this nation and the rest of the free world.

The *Washington Report* features Dr. Walter H. Judd, one of the nation's senior foreign affairs experts, as Editor, and Rep. Richard H. Ichord, Chairman of the U. S. House Internal Security Committee, as Legislative Editor.

Broadcast five days a week on a nationwide network, it provides in-depth analysis in a factual, fair and easy to understand style. In producing the *Washington Report*, Dr. Judd and Congressman Ichord are assisted by a team of experts and a professional news staff.

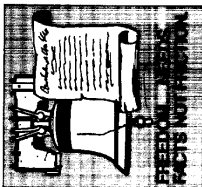


Library and Research Center

The American Security Council is organized on the concept that "FREEDOM NEEDS FACTS, NOT FRICTION". Thus the foundation of the Council's operation is its library and research center on national security.

This library and research center is the fact base for the Council's studies, newsletter, radio programs and other educational activities.

The library and research center includes the largest private collection on revolutionary activities in America. Over \$2,000,000 has been invested in the library. The size of the library is indicated by its central index which contains over 6,000,000 cards.



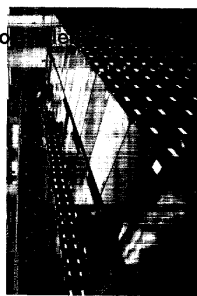
"... we need and need desperately people dedicated to the principles of the American Security Council and the Missouri Council on National Security. We are indeed fortunate that some Americans had the foresight, as the leaders of the American Security Council have had, in establishing the American Security Council back in 1955 to provide this nation with a vehicle through which the private sector of our society could use its talents and its resources to maintain the peace and freedom of our country."

Congressman Richard H. Ichord (D. Mo.)
Chairman, House Internal Security Committee

"The study entitled 'The Changing Strategic Military Balance, U.S.A. vs. U.S.S.R.' prepared for our Committee by the American Security Council was widely acclaimed for its balanced and judicious analysis of current strategic problems."

Congressman L. Mendel Rivers (D. S.C.)
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee

oved For



Index of over 6,000,000 cards is the key to the research center library.



The library includes the largest private collection on revolutionary activities in America.

National Security Issues Index

The more facts citizens have about key issues and about how political candidates stand on these issues, the better democracy will work.

With this in mind, the American Security Council has initiated a voter education program which includes publicizing the national security voting records of United States Senators and Representatives.

These voting records will be compared both with the views of the National Voter Advisory Board and with the views of the general public.

The American Security Council's National Voter Advisory Board is composed of citizens from all segments of society who are opinion leaders in their own communities across the entire country.

All Council publications and radio programs are produced by the American Security Council Press.

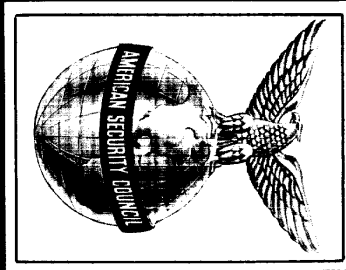
The Freedom Studies

Center A principal Council project is to help develop the Freedom Studies Center for citizen leadership training.

The Center is located on a 683 acre retreat in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains at Boston, Virginia . . . just 70 miles from Washington, D.C.

It already has one of the finest seminar facilities in America. Over 1,000 opinion leaders have attended its seminars—many of which were co-sponsored by the American Security Council.

The Freedom Studies Center is planned to become a private freedom academy or "Cold War College" to fully train dedicated young men and women to be leaders in defending our freedom.



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The American Security Council

The American Security Council is a non-profit research and educational association dealing solely with issues affecting our Nation's security.

The Council is dedicated to the principle that national security is every citizen's responsibility and that Americans must rise above partisan differences to work together in the interest of our nation's security.

Thus, it is a means through which the private sector of our society can work on a bipartisan basis to help meet the Communist challenge to peace and freedom.

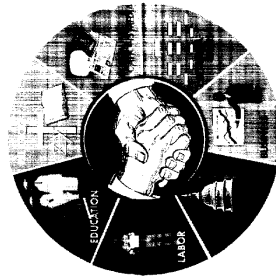
This means that the American Security Council works with Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, labor and

business, competing forms of mass media, different religious groups, different levels of education, and Federal and local government.

This broad spectrum includes the cooperation of 358 colleges and universities and 189 membership organizations representing millions of Americans in a series of studies called "Peace and Freedom Through Cold War Victory."

The American Security Council is supported by dues paid by businesses and labor unions and by contributions from the general public.

You are invited to support the broad-based programs of the American Security Council.



COOPERATION IN Defending Freedom

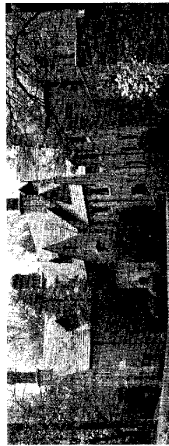
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Councils on National Security

The American Security Council is organizing state Councils on National Security to improve public understanding of national security issues and to encourage responsible citizenship.

The pilot council, the Missouri Council on National Security, is headed by Democratic Governor Warren E. Hearnes as Honorary Chairman. Congressman Richard H. Ichord, Chairman of the U.S. House Internal Security Committee, is Chairman of the Advisory Board. The Executive Committee includes other outstanding Missourians of both political parties, newspaper publishers, radio and TV station managers (including network VPs), labor, business, religious and civic leaders. It also includes the chief executives of state-wide membership organizations such as the Missouri Teachers Association, the Missouri Department of the American Legion and the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce.

These councils are a cooperative venture with the Institute for American Strategy and other national and local groups.



The Freedom Studies Center has one of the finest seminar facilities in America.



Leaders for State Councils on National Security will be trained in seminars like this.

Direct correspondence to:
John M. Fisher, President
Washington Office

Washington Communications Center
201 N. Main Street
Culpeper, Virginia 22701

American Security Council
Washington Office
1101 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Library and Research Center
123 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

The Honorable William F. Knowland
President and Publisher, Oakland Tribune
Dr. Harold M. Agnew
Director, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
Dr. Nicholas M. Board
Chairman of the Board, Stewart-Warner Corporation
Dr. James D. Anderson
Professor, Georgia Institute of Technology
Dr. Robert L. Deming
Director, Institute of Geophysics, University of California, San Diego
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MEMBERS
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Dr. Robert L. Deming
Director, Institute of Geophysics, University of California, San Diego
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Director, Institute of Geophysics, University of California, San Diego
Dr. Robert L. Deming
Director, Institute of Geophysics, University of California, San Diego

National Strategy Committee

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JOHN M. FISHER
American Security Council
1101 17th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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EX-COMMUNISTS, GENERALS MEET

Fisher, Brian
Fisher, John M.Original American Security
CouncilFreedom Studies
Center

'Cold War College' Trains Hundreds

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

BOSTON, Va. — Generals dressed in subdued mufti, former Communists, student leaders, a Cuban who taught Fidel Castro, educators, writers, industrialists, political figures — all have discussed revolution and communist dreams of empire in a luxurious stone mansion here in recent months.

A leftist plot? A right-wing citadel? A secret CIA sanctuary?

Actually the Freedom Studies Center here is none of these.

3 Years old

Now three years old and still offering only short seminars, the Freedom Center remains the base for what may be America's "West Point" of the Cold War.

It is operated in a 24-room gabled and chimneyed fieldstone mansion in this gently rolling countryside.

John M. Fisher, 47, a former FBI agent and World War II bomber pilot who directs the center, said it fills a critical need.

"Political Warfare"

Noting that the Communist world has an estimated 6,000 political warfare schools, he said, "Nowhere do we have a school to teach how to fight what we call the Cold War. Nowhere do we teach experts for what they (the Communists) call political warfare."

But to the extent that any such program is being carried out in the United States, he added, "This is it."

Fisher, an Ohio native, is president and chief executive officer for both the broad-based American Security Council and the more scholarly Institute for American Strategy. The institute operates the Freedom Studies Center.

While the center is the closest approximation in the country to a "Cold War college," its founders still aspire to a full campus here with classrooms, a library and research building and dormitories for some 400 graduate students.

The center's present facilities are concentrated in the mansion which adorns a 683-acre estate, nine miles west of Culpeper and a short distance from Boston, a tiny village whose landmarks consist of a roadside marker and a combined post office, general store and filling station.

Founders of the Freedom Center four years ago purchased the estate, built by the late Texas newspaper publisher Charles Marsh in 1934, for some \$285,000.

Another \$200,000 was spent for refurbishments, including the \$100,000 conference room in what used to be the garage.

That facility seats 35 persons at table-desks and more than 60 in auditorium fashion, and boasts an elaborate projection room with tape recording equipment and audio-visual projectors for visiting lecturers.

Financial backers of the project include many names well known among the nation's social and corporate registries.

More than 1,300 persons attended the center's dedication in 1966, where they were addressed by some 30 speakers, including Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., D-Va.

Since that time, nearly 1,000 persons have studied communism and related subjects at the center in brief seminars, usually of three days.

Fisher said the participants come from all walks of life, but the objective is to reach "those with some position of responsibility."

In one of the seminars, he noted, "We found that three of them (participants) previously had been members of the Communist party."

Lecturers have included members of Congress; a civilian-clad Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Army chief of staff and former U.S. commander in Vietnam; and Professor Hermino Portell-Vila, who flunked a history student named Fidel Castro at the University of Havana some years ago.

"We will not accept anyone who's active in an extremist organization," Fisher said. "We represent the middle 95 percent in America."

He noted the center has been "blasted" by both liberal and conservative spokesmen and added with obvious pride, it has drawn sharp criticism from writers for Izvestia and Pravda in Moscow.

Currently, Fisher said, the center is focusing its attention on revolutionary trends in Amer-

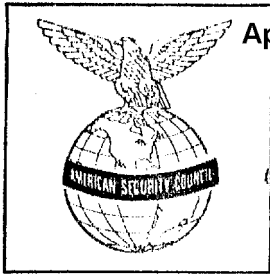
ica. A study of domestic revolutionaries is scheduled to be published next year.

Fisher said that lack of money and demands of such projects as the revolutionary study have kept the Cold War college from getting "as high off the ground as we would like."

"But we're still headed in the direction of a training center," he said, with plans now under way for a \$12 million fund drive.

"The way things are going now, there should be in five years a private version of the Freedom Academy, as we set out to do it."

Orig Institute for
American Strategy



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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND RESEARCH CENTER: 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606 — 312-263-2784
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JOHN M. FISHER
PRESIDENT

July 24, 1969

Public Affairs Staff
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Sincerely,

William K. Lambie, Jr.
William K. Lambie, Jr.
Administrative Director

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is clear that the objectives of the defense-abolitionists dovetail with communist aims. If defense abolitionism increases, the danger for the American people could be very serious. S. K. Overbeck of Newsweek has rightly said that "if national defense has gone out of style in America, there are powers that will jump with joy."

There also are many nations that will not fail to note if the desire for peace through strength is eroded. The seriousness of the American commitment to peace and freedom has to be measured in terms of U.S. determination to maintain strategic military superiority. The enemies of peace and freedom understand nothing but military strength, the language of force. Thus an ABM is an instrument of peace, a means of effecting the kind of deterrence that prevents nuclear war.

The U.S. Draws Away

Today, unfortunately, there is a clearly manifested weakening in free world alliances—an increasing reluctance on the part of hitherto friendly nations to line

up as closely with the U.S. as they did in the past. This is an ominous development for the American people. The drawing away reflects a lack of confidence in America and in our readiness to honor international commitments.

If free nations believe U.S. armed might is impaired, that America's strength is running down and that we no longer have the will to fight when challenged, serious fissures will open in the free world's front against Soviet expansionism. Moreover, if small nations fear that America's military strength is eroded, what is likely to be the judgment of the Soviet Union? The Soviets have a far greater capacity to gauge U.S. strength and combat readiness.

In other words, the changed strategic military balance embodies the grave danger of inviting the Soviets to take the type of risk which they have always avoided in the past. The Soviet attitude surely would be changed, however, and the war risk reduced if the United States began to deploy the anti-missile defense system that the President has said is essential to the safety of the American people.

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21 MAR 1969

American Security Council

General A Rightist Lecturer

By RICHARD DUDMAN

Chief Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

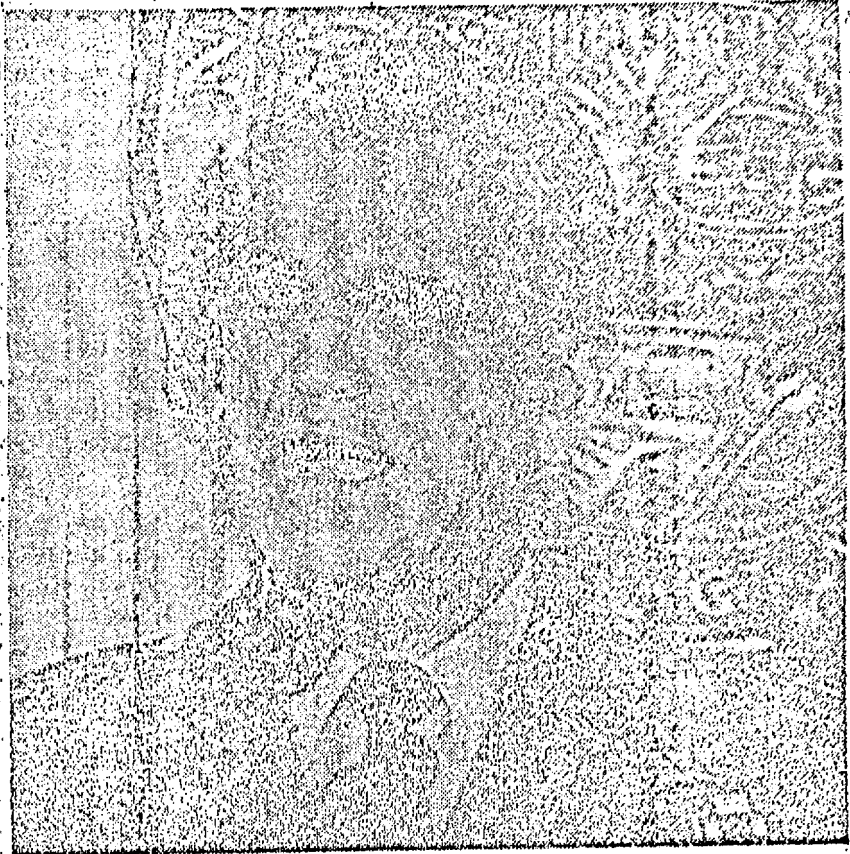
WASHINGTON, March 11
GEN. WILLIAM C. Westmoreland, now Army Chief of Staff, has ventured into the right-wing public speaking circuit. He was the "distinguished guest lecturer" last month at the first of a series of seminars at the Freedom Studies Center at Boston, Va., a Cold War strategic training academy sponsored and operated by the right-wing American Security Council and Institute for American Strategy.

Westmoreland's fellow lecturers in the seminar series include Dr. Walter H. Judd, former Republican representative from Minnesota; Frank J. Johnson, who once proposed that the United States liberate Albania, to show Nikita S. Khrushchev "that we intend to create plenty of trouble for him in his own backyard," and Stefan T. Possony, director of the international studies program of the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, billed as "one of the world's top scholars on Communism and psycho-political warfare."

The series is titled "An Inside Look at the Cold War." The final lecture in each seminar is by John M. Fisher, president and chief executive officer of the center, on the topic, "What Must Be Done."

FISHER, a former FBI special agent, is also president of the Institute of American Strategy and the American Security Council. He joined the council in 1961 after eight years as a "corporate security" specialist for Sears, Roebuck & Co. The council had been formed in 1955 to operate a loyalty-security blacklist where employers could check employees and applicants for reports of leftist connections.

The council since has expanded its activities and conducts the center in Virginia, regional seminars and councils, a newsletter and a weekly radio program. A Pentagon spokesman confirmed that



Gen. William C. Westmoreland

Gen. Westmoreland, former commander in chief of U.S. forces in Vietnam, addressed the seminar Feb. 27. But he described the meeting as off the record and said the General's remarks could not be made public.

Westmoreland has never complained publicly about President Lyndon B. Johnson's rejection of his request early last year for 206,000 more troops in Vietnam. Johnson's consideration of that request led to a full-scale policy review that culminated in his order to curtail the bombing of North Vietnam and the beginning of the peace talks in Paris.

As policy was changed, Westmoreland was ordered home and promoted to army chief of staff.

ALTHOUGH the content of the seminar lectures is not available to the public, it could resemble the message in a comic book now being circulated widely by the American Security Council. This is a cartoon edition of "Design for Survival," a 1964 book by Gen. Thomas S. Power, retired commander of the Strategic Air Command.

After a denunciation of disarmament efforts and an assertion that "military requirements must be met regardless

of cost," the comic book turns to the current war and observes that "in Korea we did not try to end the war quickly, nor have we in Vietnam."

"Only history can prove whether we should have seized those opportunities to crush communist aggression," it says.

It concludes that tactical nuclear weapons can be employed to convince potential aggressors that they "dare not risk the crushing price." It says such principles applied in Vietnam "would surely have altered its course and duration."

"If, for instance, we had 'closed' the North Vietnam port of Haiphong in 1964 or '65, it would have dealt the enemy supply lines a crippling blow," says the booklet.

"If we had attacked all strategic targets in North Vietnam several years ago, and not hit them piecemeal over a protracted period of time. . ."

If anything, says the council's booklet, the United States has been "too trusting, altruistic, generous, too forgiving—to the point that international gangsters are encouraged to pillage, burn, kill and dictate."

14 FEB 1969

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AN INSIDE LOOK AT THE COLD WAR

PROGRAM

This program outline is typical of the eleven three-day briefing seminars co-sponsored by the Institute for American Strategy and American Security Council in 1969. The lecturers have been selected as outstanding experts in their fields. Each seminar begins at 3:00 P. M. on Wednesday and terminates at 3:30 P. M. on Friday.

- **REPORT FROM VIETNAM**

DR. WALTER H. JUDD, Editor, *American Security Council Washington Report of the Air*; Board Member, Institute for American Strategy—Often described as America's best-known expert on Communism.

- **SYSTEMIC CONFLICT: The Communist View of the Cold War**

COLONEL RAYMOND SLEEPER, USAF (Ret.), Director of Research, Institute for American Strategy; former Commander, Foreign Technology Division, U. S. Air Force; one of America's most knowledgeable experts on the military and technological balance between the USA and the USSR.

- **THE POLITICS OF STRUGGLE**

DR. JAMES D. ATKINSON, Senior Consultant, Institute for American Strategy; author and Professor of Government, Georgetown University; Member, National Strategy Committee, American Security Council.

- **COLD WAR HOT SPOTS**

FRANK J. JOHNSON, Foreign Editor, *American Security Council Washington Report*; author, lecturer.

- **STRATEGIC MILITARY POLICY GAP**

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, USAF (Ret.), Member, American Security Council National Strategy Committee; Strategist and one of foremost defense management experts.

- **COMMUNIST PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE**

DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY, Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Freedom Studies Center; Director of International Studies Program, The Hoover Institute, Stanford University. One of the world's top scholars on Communism and psycho-political warfare.

- **SEMANTIC WARFARE**

DR. ERIK J. VESELY, Director of Education, Freedom Studies Center; Eastern Affairs Specialist, School of Government, American University; compiler of the only comprehensive lexicon of Communist semantic usage (2,200 pages).

- **INTERNAL WARFARE IN AMERICA**

WILLIAM K. LAMBIE, JR., Administrative Director, American Security Council; One of the nation's most informed men on Communist and other revolutionary activity on campuses and on the streets.

- **COMMUNIST CONQUEST IN THE AMERICAS**

DR. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA, Editor, *Radio Free Americas*, American Security Council. Cuban patriot exiled by both Batista and Castro, author (34 scholarly books); Professor (who flunked Fidel Castro in history course).

- **WHAT MUST BE DONE**

JOHN M. FISHER, President, Institute for American Strategy; President, American Security Council.

- **DISTINGUISHED GUEST LECTURER**

GENERAL WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

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WASHINGTON REPORT

Washington, March 18, 1968

WR 68-11

LOSS OF FACE: The Pueblo Legacy

"When the Dragon is stranded in shallow waters it is easily teased by a swarm of shrimp."
(Old Chinese Proverb)

When the USS "Pueblo" was surrounded, boarded and captured by four North Korean Communist gunboats on January 23, the United States of America lost far more than 83 men and the sophisticated, electronically-equipped intelligence-gathering patrol vessel.

It demonstrated our military weakness, Washington's seeming inability to cope with a crisis requiring immediate and effective response, and our government's utterly naive and pitiful assumption of Communist reasonableness.

Coming as it did after years of miscalculation, vacillation and outright blundering, the "Pueblo" incident resulted in such a loss of face abroad and lost confidence at home that many astute analysts of world affairs fear America may have forfeited, on that fateful January day, any valid further claim to world leadership and respect. What might be called the spin-off of the puerile U.S. stance in the wake of the "Pueblo" piracy is only now surfacing to a point where its impact may be weighed with real and convincing accuracy.

As a leading Asian diplomat in Washington told us privately the day after the "Pueblo's" seizure: "A nation as great and powerful as the United States, with worldwide responsibility for leading the resistance to Communist aggression and tyranny, may be able to afford the loss of a small naval craft and its crew. But it absolutely cannot afford to 'lose face'."

At the time, such an appraisal was shrugged off as "much too exaggerated" by those on Capitol Hill and in the U.S. State Department who preached calm and judicious restraint on the announced White House theory that quiet—even secret—diplomacy would resolve the entire affair.

Senator Gale McGee (D-Wyoming) told a radio network news audience that, in the face of such incidents, America "must keep its cool" and not be unduly upset.

A high-ranking British Commonwealth air officer who had served with our forces in the Korean War, commented drily: "The 'coolest' thing you could have done was to issue an ultimatum that unless the Pueblo, and its crew, unharmed, was released within X hours, the port of Wonsan where North Korea took the captured vessel would be put out of commission."

Instead of following such a course, however, we let everyone know that we were going to be highly polite and civilized about the whole nasty show. We promptly dispatched our diplomats in Russia to the Kremlin to enlist Moscow's aid as an intermediary—an appeal which was

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ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

just as promptly snubbed. It had long been clear to our intelligence agencies that somehow, someday, the Russians were going to try to get their hands on the very super-secret coding and sounding equipment that so-called "spy" vessels like the Pueblo were known to carry.

Then, of course, came a series of pronouncements from our own government officials about just where the Pueblo was in relation to North Korea's land perimeter. Out of the resulting assertions, denials and contradictions, our government in effect accepted for the first time the Communist claim to jurisdiction up to twelve miles from shore.

The U.S. has never claimed anything more than a three-mile authority around its own shores and Communist "spy" ships—a veritable armada throughout the world, especially of rigged fishing trawlers and coastal freighters—have taken full advantage of our modest territorial limitations.

When it was later reported that sources in the Pentagon and State Department had leaked the story that the Pueblo was operating between seven and nine miles off North Korea in the vicinity of Wonsan, the question of whether or not we should have made a test of the Red's arbitrary twelve-mile limit jurisdiction was already academic.

When it was also disclosed that a Soviet cargo plane took off from North Korea with a load of equipment presumably from the Pueblo within 24 hours of its impounding at Wonsan, the same U.S. officials who had so confidently turned to Moscow for help at the outset could only express shock and dismay.

For the free world's leaders, already confused and disillusioned by mighty America's seeming inability to cope with the Communist aggression in Vietnam, and undone by U.S. willingness to jeopardize NATO and the Western alliance by promoting friendship and tolerance of Communist bloc countries through trade, nuclear treaties, consuls and cultural ties, the loss of face in the Pueblo affair was obviously the breaking point.

For many it marked the last straw of hope and conviction that the United States could be counted upon to effectively meet the challenge Communism poses on every continent. For others it indicated that either the U.S. was unwilling or incapable militarily, thanks to Vietnam, to react as powerful nations are supposed to react when taunted to do so by an open confrontation.

In early March, for example, President Juan Carlos Onganía of Argentina told some 200 top Argentine government officials that the time has come for Latin America to prepare its own defenses and security without further reliance upon the United States and without further expectation that in the event of Communist aggression in the Western Hemisphere the U.S. will be willing or able to act. He noted that the United States, and he never mentioned our name except by repeated reference to the "leader of the free world," had failed to come to grips with the Red penetration of Cuba and had only narrowly averted a repeat performance in the Dominican Republic. He did not have to add that his own go-it-alone conclusion was at least partly triggered by America's failure to adopt a "win" policy in Vietnam and such face-slappings as the "Pueblo" affair.

An Indonesian government official who was instrumental in helping to resist the intended Communist take-over of his country and who assisted in the overthrow of Leftist dictator Sukarno, told this writer a week after the "Pueblo" piracy: "No single event has done more to shatter your country's reputation as the principal defender of the free world or as master of the high seas than your failure to massively and convincingly retaliate when the "Pueblo" was captured." "By the same token," he added, "nothing that has occurred—not even the successful prolongation of the war in Vietnam by the Communists—has done so much to enhance Communism's status in the eyes of millions of Asians."

A chorus of criticism reflecting, in varying degree but with appropriate restraint, distrust, disgust and outright fear has emerged on the editorial pages of leading newspapers in Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea.

With little prodding from Communist propagandists, sarcasm, satire and snickering at America's expense have dominated headlines and comment in the major capitals of Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

Yet two items of news, largely unpublicized in this country, do more than anything else to demonstrate the shattered image America now has in the eyes of its closest friends.

One was the sudden arrival in Seoul of two guests invited by the understandably worried and irritated South Korean government after it became clear the U.S. was indeed a "dragon stranded" in the Pueblo incident. These visitors were top anti-guerrilla experts from Israel and South Korean spokesmen made no secret of the fact that Israel's ability to cope with Arab trouble-making was somewhat more impressive than Washington's desperation in countering Communist nose-tweaking in the "Pueblo" case.

The other item was insistence by Nationalist Chinese officials that immediate steps be taken to prepare for handling any eventuality—even a Communist Chinese invasion of the off-shore islands of Quemoy (Kinmen) and the Matsus or Taiwan proper—without dependence upon the United States. The Chinese view was couched in the most diplomatic language and was made known to Washington only through a careful translation of discussions and debates in the Republic of China's Legislative Yuan in Taipei.

In a special plenary session of that body, Foreign Minister Wei Tao-ming assured legislators, who were demanding a course of action independent of the United States in the Far East, that: "With our armed forces and the strategic position we are holding we have our own missions to perform in this area and we also have our own way in doing things." (emphasis added)

The "Pueblo" incident, if viewed as an isolated case, cannot be held responsible for the free world's disenchantment with America's will or strength. The point is that the "Pueblo" merely capped a series of political and military setbacks, reverses, embarrassments and harassing (see WASHINGTON REPORT 68-6 of February 12) scored by Communist-inspired tail-twisting, nose-tweaking satellites and militants bent on making a mockery of America's might in the relentless effort to discredit and ultimately "bury" us.

The non-Communist world has not forgotten that in 1962, the U.S. stood firm in the face of the Cuban missile crisis only to reward a Kremlin back-down by guaranteeing Communist Cuba's immunity from any further threat of liberation stemming from Cuban exiles given asylum on our shores.

The non-Communist world has found it unnerving, to say the least, to watch a U.S.A. engage in a life-and-death struggle with Communism in Vietnam while Washington signs nuclear armaments treaties and liberalizes trade with Communist-bloc countries, enabling the Reds to finance and arm North Vietnam's aggression.

The non-Communist world is hardly convinced that Washington understands the real threat to peace when we show such public concern for Red China's nuclear developments, obviously embryonic, and go out of our way to avoid any irritation of Peking under the misapprehension that Mao Tse-tung's brand of Communism is dangerously aggressive while the Soviet Union's brand is moderating and mellowing.

The non-Communist world must be alarmed and the Communist world has a right to be amazed when the United States pursues a policy of appeasement toward the Communists to achieve so-

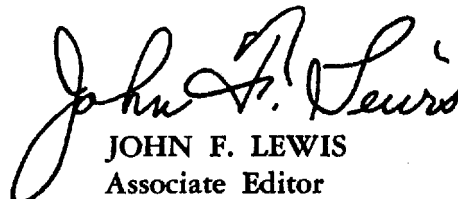
called "parity" with the U.S. in nuclear missile strength and in naval and air power. (see study "The Changing Strategic Military Balance—U.S.A. vs. U.S.S.R." by National Strategy Committee, American Security Council)

It is because of this background that the "Pueblo" seizure is an incident of such magnitude in terms of America's image and prestige in the eyes of the world.

Just eight years ago this summer, a major campaign issue was the charge that the U.S. was suffering a loss in popularity in some parts of the Globe—that its image was tarnished, its prestige declining. Today, our nation's image and prestige have reached such a low estate, and loss of face so great, that this year's political candidates may find the shame of it almost too agonizing to exploit.

Yet it is an issue of such vital importance that it must be aired in this year's political debates if only because the decline of America's posture cannot be tolerated any longer if freedom's cause is to survive.

As the Chinese proverb quoted at the outset suggests, "When the Dragon (that Oriental symbol of power and leadership) is stranded in shallow water" it is no longer a Dragon worth its name.


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~~AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL~~
FISHER, John M.
Chrono

1 September 1965

Mr. John M. Fisher, President
American Security Council
123 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Thank you for your recent letter calling the Director's attention to the program on WMAL Radio sponsored by your organization.

As a matter of policy, however, this Agency will not comment on its contents.

Sincerely,



Assistant to the Director

STAT

O/DCI/JAM:bak(2 September 65)

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65-4980
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August 23, 1965

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Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr.
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Admiral Raborn:

As General Eisenhower points out in the enclosed brochure, Communism "seeks to bury us by . . . dividing us against ourselves in our own house."

For this reason, responsible Americans must put aside domestic political considerations and cooperate on national security matters.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd and Dr. Walter H. Judd are providing an outstanding example of such bi-partisan cooperation by serving as co-editors of the "American Security Council Washington Report" radio program.

As one prerequisite for this kind of cooperation, neither the program nor the American Security Council has ever reported on or taken positions on domestic political issues.

You may hear their program on WMAL, the Washington Evening Star station, at 8:00 PM Monday through Friday.

I am sure that both Senator Dodd and Dr. Judd would be most grateful for your comments and suggestions on their program. We, too, would appreciate your comments.

Respectfully yours,

John M. Fisher
John M. Fisher
President

JMF/jr

STAT

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*The American Security Council
is operated by business for
the improvement of business
and public understanding of
the Cold War and how to meet
the Communist challenge.*

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☆ THE CHALLENGE ---

"In the consideration of peace, the cold war and all of the other matters that go to shape our national destiny . . . there is not only a proper role, but a real need for the leadership of business, of labor, of education, of religion, and of all the other responsible facets of our society which mold the opinion and brace the backbone of our country.

"The great majority of our citizens, I believe, want to understand the form and fashion of the challenge posed for us by Communism. They seek sound information on which they can rely and from which they can draw their own conclusions and make their own decisions as to the rightness or wrongness of the paths we pursue in the search for a peace which preserves our freedoms."

President Lyndon B. Johnson
*December 11, 1964 message to
National Governors' Conference
School on Cold War Education*

"Private businesses have an especially urgent need to rise to the challenge of Communism, for it is dedicated to the destruction of the free enterprise system and to the elimination of private property rights.

"The American right to engage in private enterprise, like the right of citizenship itself, is balanced by a responsibility to defend and strengthen the system which makes free enterprise possible.

"If businessmen rise to the Cold War challenge . . . the vast majority of breadwinning Americans will come to understand the meaning of the Cold War and the need to rebuff the thrusts of Communism. If not, the fruits of free enterprise may well be harvested by disciples of Communism."

National Governors' Conference Report



☆ RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGE

Ten years ago, key leaders of American commerce and industry recognized the increasing Communist challenge to freedom. They saw that businesses *must* organize and work together in their common business interest of securing themselves and the country against the clear Communist threat.

To meet this need, they organized the American Security Council as a non-profit business association so that they might work more effectively together and with other segments of society in meeting their Cold War problems and responsibilities.

Since then they have:

1. Organized an outstanding staff which includes a former Chief of the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps; four attorneys including a former Judge Advocate General of the Navy; six newspapermen including a Pulitzer Prize winner; four former special agents of the FBI including a former assistant director; and seven Ph.D.'s associated with some of America's leading universities.
2. Built a major research center, which includes the largest private library on national security and Communism in this country. This center has handled over 150,000 research requests from members, government agencies, congressional committees and newspapers.
3. Built the American Security Council into the largest and most respected business-operated organization in the field of national security.
4. Brought together the largest group of opinion-making organizations and educational institutions ever to cooperate in developing national strategy recommendations. The resulting strategic studies have been nationally acclaimed.
5. Published the weekly *American Security Council Washington Report* which is widely reprinted or quoted by newspapers, used as a prime news source by international wire services, quoted in editorials across the country, frequently entered *in toto* in the Congressional Record and has served as the basis for many speeches on the floors of both the House and the Senate.
6. Established the largest special network in the United States for a daily radio program.

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★ THE AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

LARGEST DAILY RADIO PROGRAM



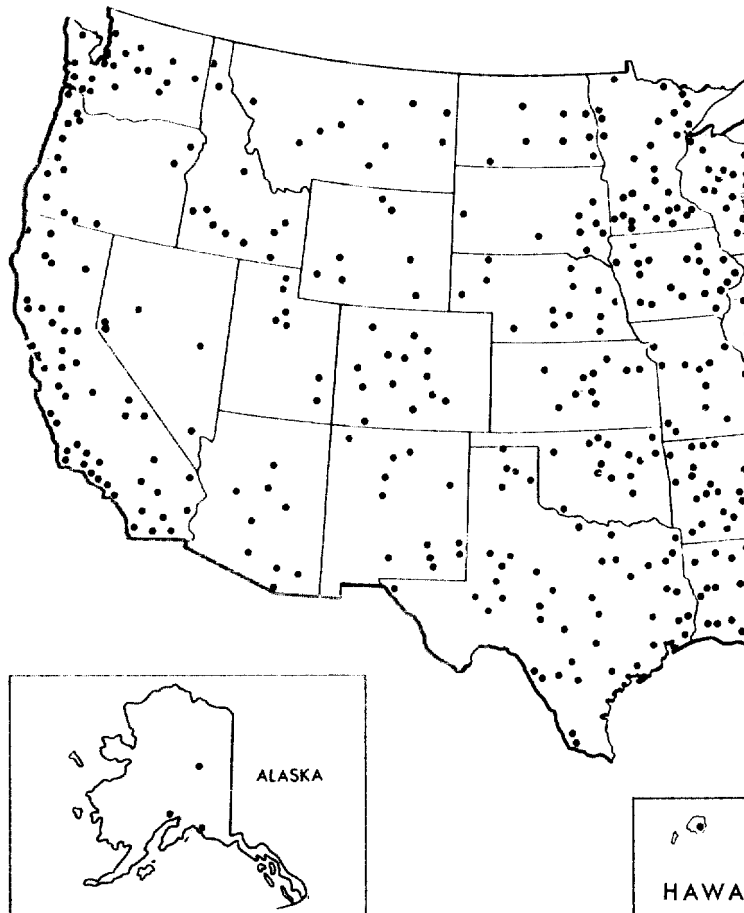
Walter H. Judd
EDITOR



Senator
Thomas J. Dodd
CO-EDITOR



General
Dwight D. Eisenhower



"I believe there is an overpowering need for a regular and sustained study of this subject through a series of programs such as this. It is vital that the American people understand the nature of this struggle—that they grasp the magnitude of the threat posed by Communism to our free society—that they come to know their adversary in all his many and devious guises.

"I know that on these *Washington Report* programs you and your guest experts will accurately explain these processes to the American public. You will keep them abreast of Communism's efforts to spread itself day-by-day over the whole earth. You will help our people understand what they are faced with in this most fateful of all wars. And I know that to support the growth and strength of freedom you will make sound proposals based on solid fact—not on wishful thinking.

"I want to wish you (Walter H. Judd) and the American Security Council every success. Your work will help keep the lights of freedom burning brightly."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Special guest
on the ASC *Washington Report of the Air*.

☆ STRATEGIC STUDIES

The preparation of strategic studies as the basis for national discussion of Cold War issues is a key and continuing American Security Council project.

These studies are prepared by the Council's distinguished civilian National Strategy Committee in cooperation with opinion-making organizations, educational institutions and other experts in the various aspects of the Cold War.

These studies have all been editorially supported and endorsed by major newspapers across the country. Probably no other strategic studies have received such consistently fine editorial support.

The most recent Council study, *Guidelines for Cold War Victory*, was published in August 1964. It is a non-partisan synthesis of the best liberal, moderate and conservative thinking on how to win the Cold War.

The National Strategy Committee developed this study in cooperation with 128 colleges and universities and 102 major organizations representing millions of Americans. Never before have so many opinion-making groups worked together in developing national strategy recommendations. This in itself is an important step toward Cold War Victory.

The study received prompt support from the academic community. Within a month after its release, *Guidelines for Cold War Victory* had been adopted as a text in half a dozen universities and colleges. As one strategist in a major university study center put it, "This is much the best exposition of a positive and responsible foreign policy which I have seen."

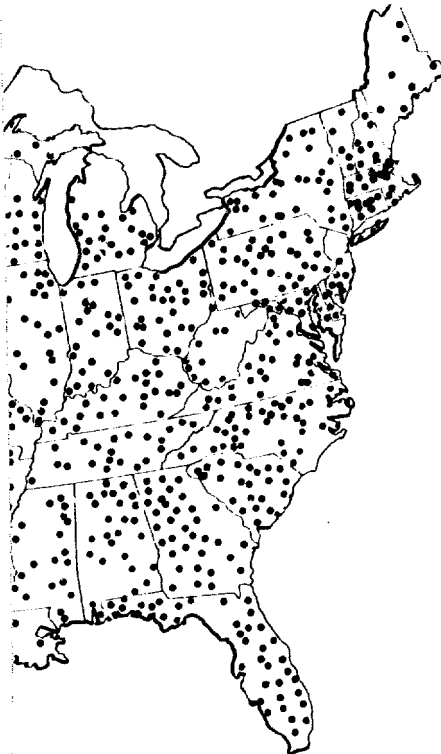
The National University Extension Association purchased and distributed copies of *Guidelines* to thousands of high schools across the country for use by debate teams in preparing for the 1964-1965 national debate topic on international control of nuclear weapons.

"View of the over 6,000,000 card index to the research center library."



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON REPORT

AM IN THE U. S.



In the autumn of 1964, the American Security Council inaugurated a daily five minute radio edition of its *Washington Report*. Co-editors Walter H. Judd and Senator Thomas J. Dodd, backed by the Council's extensive research facilities and staff, bring to the program a wealth of balanced personal experience in all aspects of the Cold War.

The *American Security Council Washington Report of the Air* has firmly established itself as an authoritative voice of freedom. Under the leadership of Dr. Judd and Senator Dodd it has already set new records for modern day acceptance. Its appeal is such that top stations in over 900 cities are carrying it as a public service or as a locally sponsored program . . . more cities than are served by all the major networks combined.

Program depth is drawn from appearances by leaders of the Congress, ambassadors and other officials of nations allied with the United States, recognized scholars and experts on the Cold War and individuals who have had first-hand experience with Communist oppression in many parts of the world.

As co-editors, Senator Dodd and Dr. Judd head the Council's present and planned Cold War educational programs for radio and television.

This leadership by prominent representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties exemplifies the American Security Council's balanced approach to Cold War education.



Patrick J. Frawley
Chairman of the Board
Schick Safety Razor Company

"In making the public service grant which made the radio *ASC Washington Report* possible, Patrick J. Frawley and the Schick Safety Razor Company have provided an outstanding example of the kind of imaginative leadership so badly needed in the Cold War."

Walter H. Judd

The following are typical comments regarding *Guidelines for Cold War Victory*:

"We wish a circulation mounting rapidly into the millions—and a swift adoption in official Washington of most of the plans blueprinted by the book's backers." *New York Daily News*

"The resultant study is, we believe, a significant contribution to the American people's understanding of the Cold War and its challenges. We commend it to our readers."

Cincinnati Enquirer

"This is the committee's strategy for winning the Cold War. Some of it is bold. All of it is based on sound understanding of the nature of the enemy America faces in the cold war. It aims not to start a hot war, but to prevent it."

Indianapolis Star

"The Council's six-point program to free Cuba is a convincing blueprint to realize one of the nation's most urgent cold war goals. How urgent it is the Council makes abundantly clear."

Miami Herald

"We highly recommend to our policy makers the nonpartisan study, *Guidelines for Cold War Victory*, produced by the civilian National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council."

San Diego Tribune

"The findings unquestionably merit the most serious attention of all concerned with advancing the cause of our free world."

Jose A. Mora

Secretary General

Organization of American States

"Discussions in depth, such as this study, provide substance in place of speculation and decision instead of doubt."

U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits

Republican, New York

"I want to congratulate you and the entire Council for this excellent addition to the stimulation of our thinking."

Barry Goldwater

"This type of citizen participation is the strength of our free system and is an important contribution in the fight against Communism."

Congressman Dante B. Fascell

Democrat, Florida

"I would like to recommend this excellent study to all dedicated Americans . . . The most significant thing about the American Security Council is that it has refused extremists methods and instead has charted a meaningful course of action . . ."

Congressman Roman C. Pucinski

Democrat, Illinois

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606
1101 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

To The Business Community
Of The United States

Gentlemen:

The foregoing report has summarized the American Security Council's outstanding accomplishments during its first decade of service.

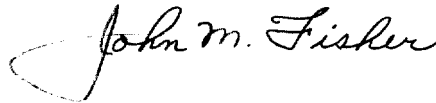
Those of you now supporting the Council have demonstrated how effectively businesses can work together and with other segments of society in the interest of our nation's security.

We're proud of what has been accomplished, but this is only the foundation for what can and must be done in the critical years ahead.

The potential inherent in the American Security Council has been amply demonstrated--especially since all this has been done on a limited budget. This success in earlier projects has opened many opportunities to expand continuing programs and to initiate new projects.

We urge you to increase the Council's effectiveness by giving it your full moral and financial support.

Sincerely,



John M. Fisher
President



☆ FUTURE PROJECTS

Through its success in earlier projects, the American Security Council has many excellent opportunities to expand its continuing programs and to initiate new projects. The Council will move ahead on these as fast as it receives additional financial support. As in the past, many of the future projects will be initiated by men who have 1) the imagination to see how the Council's solid foundation can be used as the base for sound projects they have conceived and 2) the leadership ability to bring together the necessary financing for the projects.

The following illustrates the kind of projects which will be undertaken as additional financial support becomes available:

1. *International program.* There is a need for an organization similar to the Council in every country of the free world. Some existing organizations in other countries have asked to become ASC affiliates. It is a long range Council plan to organize affiliates throughout the Free World.
2. *Nationwide television.* The unprecedented success of the ASC's radio *Washington Report* has led to formulation of plans for a nationwide television program on Cold War issues. The Council is currently working with a number of TV experts to develop the most effective television program using the co-editors of the *Washington Report*.
3. *Annual strategic survey.* An annual survey of the world-wide balance of strategic forces is needed as a prime resource for free world strategists. This is needed to eliminate much confusion and conflict of viewpoints as to the relative balance of power between the free world and the Communist Bloc.
4. *Closer cooperation with Congress.* The Council has done research at the request of a number of members of Congress. Many of the requests for research were worthy of full scale studies but were beyond the Council's current financial capacity to handle as studies. Meeting this need has very high priority in the Council's plans for the future.

This is only a representative list of projects for the future. It indicates the general direction which will be followed as additional financial support is found.

We do need your assistance to become more effective.

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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL **WASHINGTON REPORT**



Co-editor Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat

Editor Dr. Walter H. Judd, Republican

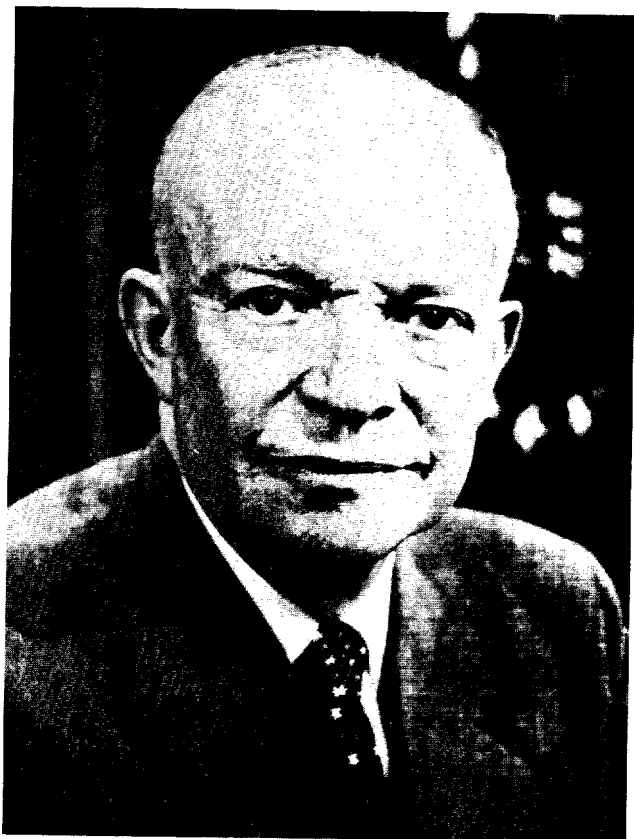
A FREE unique news service specializing in
exclusive reporting of all aspects of the Cold War.

THE BI-PARTISAN WORLD AFFAIRS NEWS PROGRAM

Largest Daily Radio Program in the United States

"The great majority of our citizens, I believe, want to understand the form and fashion of the challenge posed for us by Communism. They seek sound information on which they can rely and from which they can draw their own conclusions and make their own decisions as to the rightness or wrongness of the paths we pursue in the search for a peace which preserves our freedoms."

President Lyndon B. Johnson
December 11, 1964 message to National Governors'
Conference School on Cold War Education



General Dwight D. Eisenhower identified the need and set the standards for the *American Security Council Washington Report* in his message to the American people on the inaugural broadcast of the program. His statement has become the official policy guide for this news series.

"WE MUST FIRST

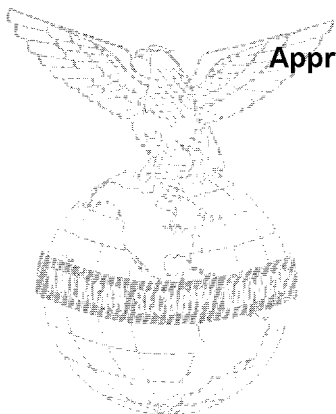
I believe there is an overpowering need for a regular and sustained study of this subject through a series of programs such as this. It is vital that the American people understand the nature of this struggle—that they grasp the magnitude of the threat posed by Communism to our free society—that they come to know their adversary in all his many and devious guises.

Of course, America is resolved to remain so strong morally, economically, and militarily as to overwhelm any Communist threat or any attempt to use force against us. But there is one point I must emphasize again: to further their persistently announced purpose of dominating the world the Communists resort to any stratagem and artifice, no matter how evil its nature. They use blandishment as well as threat, bribery as well as force. In their doctrine, anything is right if it helps to gain their ends. As a common practice they resort to deceit, lies, false accusations and character assassination.

To defeat these efforts, America cannot use Communist methods. As a free world leader, our nation cannot act like criminal Communists. Instead, to combat their insidious and dangerous tactics, we must first be alert and informed, and then we must use truth incessantly and vigorously as our mightiest weapon to defeat them.

AMERICA'S SECRET WEAPON

Beyond this, I feel we have a secret weapon in America which no scientific technology in any totali-



WASHINGTON REPORT

The *Washington Report* is a daily news program devoted exclusively to Cold War developments. This specialized reporting is particularly needed now when the Communist Bloc has stepped-up its *psychological* offensive on a number of fronts. The program provides in-depth reporting in a factual, moderate, easy-to-understand style.

This five-minute news feature is broadcast five days a week. It is available free on an exclusive basis to one station in each market.

CO-EDITORS

Sharing the microphone as co-editors and commentators are Dr. Walter Judd, one of the foremost leaders in the Republican Party and a veteran of 20 years' service in the House of Representatives, and Thomas J. Dodd, Democratic Senator from Connecticut most often identified with the liberal wing of his party. Despite differences in domestic political philosophy, these two outstanding men are united as implacable foes of Communism. Drawing on their wide experience and knowledge, they cover briefly, but in depth, the meaning behind current Cold War events.

STAFF

Dr. Judd and Senator Dodd are backed by an outstanding research and editorial staff both in Washington and at the American Security Council's research center in Chicago which has the largest private library on national security and Communism in this country. Several of the senior staff members are shown on the inside back cover.

STATION SUPPORT FOR *WASHINGTON REPORT* S

Since its beginning in September 1964, the *American Security Council Washington Report of the Air* has received the highest of recognition from the broadcasting industry. It is now beamed into millions of American homes five days a week from more than 900 participating stations coast-to-coast and in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and Puerto Rico. Radio Free Europe utilizes the program and International Radio Station WRUL beams it to 106 countries around the world. The *Washington Report* is also broadcast throughout the world by the Armed Forces Radio Service.

The majority of the participating stations are ABC, CBS, NBC or independent stations. It is also a regularly scheduled Mutual Broadcasting System program available to all Mutual stations except in markets where another station has prior exclusivity.

As the most widely aired daily radio program in the United States, it serves more different markets than all three major networks combined.

The *Washington Report* is carried in prime time by top stations.

BE ALERT AND INFORMED."

by General Dwight D. Eisenhower

tarian country could ever hope to produce. I am speaking now of our spiritual values; of our deep and abiding faith in the individual created free and equal with all others, and in his ability to rise to any recognized challenge that may confront us.

The difficulty is that today we are faced with an adversary who obscures that challenge — an enemy who seeks to bury us by confusing Americans, by tempting us to lose faith in ourselves, by dividing us against ourselves in our own house, as well as by creating dissension between us and our allies.

I think the difficulties we are faced with in this protracted conflict spring largely from the fact that many Americans have never fully understood the tragic harvest of human suffering Communism has reaped around the world, and the methods it uses to undermine and weaken our free society.

No nation has ever been more merciful than America toward its enemies, or more generous to the poor and downtrodden of the world. Nowhere in history has there been anything to compare with the generosity and compassion the American people have for decades shown to friend and foe alike. No nation has ever sought less for itself. All we ask is a world in which all nations can live together in peace. We are not out to conquer any country or take over anyone else's country.

STRENGTH—AND WEAKNESS

I think this is one of our great strengths. But in the fight against Communism it can at times prove to

be a weakness. Americans assume that all other people will be just as fair and honest in their dealings with us as we are with them. Usually this is true. But the Communists have a completely different set of values—they respect nothing but strength. They are forever seeking to corrupt new nations.

I know that on these Washington Report programs you and your guest experts will accurately explain these processes to the American public. You will keep them abreast of Communism's efforts to spread itself day-by-day over the whole earth. You will help our people understand what they are faced with in this most fateful of all wars. And I know that to support the growth and strength of freedom you will make sound proposals based on solid fact, not on wishful thinking.

The only real obstacle standing today between Communism and world dictatorship is a strong United States, determined to use its strength in freedom's cause.

If we should lose this struggle, the lights of freedom will go out all over the world, to be relighted no one knows when. Every American has a responsibility to see that this doesn't happen, and I welcome every responsible effort, like these broadcasts, that can help our citizens better to understand their responsibilities in this vital matter.

I want to wish you (Walter H. Judd) and the American Security Council every success. Your work will help keep the lights of freedom burning brightly.

GUESTS

The *Washington Report* often features interviews with top representatives of other nations, key figures in the news, and broadcasts made at the front lines of the Cold War. For example, a recent guest was Juanita Castro, the sister of Cuba's dictator, who fled that island to join exile groups working to overturn the tyranny of Communism. First-hand reactions to the fighting in Viet Nam were recorded by Senator Dodd during a recent fact-finding mission to the Far East.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower was the first guest on the program. Other guests have been such news-makers as top Democratic and Republican senators and congressmen, the Dalai Lama, and Dato Ong, Ambassador from Malaysia.

DISTRIBUTION

The programs are distributed to stations on records (five programs per record) in advance of each week's schedule. The program content is 3¼ minutes long so that it may be locally sponsored as a five-minute program. Or, it may be inserted within longer news programs for added dimension and showmanship.

The *Washington Report* radio series is made possible by a special public service grant from the Schick Stainless Steel Blade Division of the Schick Safety Razor Company. Under this grant, the American Security Council Press plans to make the programs available until at least September 1966.

IS NEW RECORD

For example:

KFI (NBC)	Los Angeles	6:55 PM
WWL (CBS)	New Orleans	6:00 PM
KGU (NBC)	Honolulu	12:50 and 6:20 PM
KVI	Seattle	7:05 PM
WMAL (ABC)	Washington, D.C.	8:00 PM
WEZE (NBC)	Boston	8:30 AM
WLOL	Minneapolis	5:30 PM

While the majority of the stations carry the *Washington Report* as a sustaining program, it is locally sponsored in many markets. For example: First Federal Savings and Loan, WGBS (Mutual), Miami; Elk Refining Company, WCHS (CBS), Charleston, West Virginia; Twin Cities Federal Savings and Loan Association, WLOL, Minneapolis; Stanley's Jewelers, WGAW (Mutual), Gardner, Massachusetts; Bourns, Inc., KACE, Riverside, California.



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WHAT THE STATIONS SAY ABOUT THE *WASHINGTON REPORT*

"The *Washington Report of the Air* is one of the better ways to help assure fairness in our news and information programming. It contributes ably to our variety of viewpoints and does it fairly and intelligently."

*Harold Green, Program Manager
WMAL (ABC), Washington, D.C.*

"This program is the most authoritative and yet the most interesting and informative program of this nature that KFML has ever carried. It will occupy a position of prime time in our daily schedule as long as it is available."

*Arthur L. Robertson, General Manager
KFML & KFML-FM, Denver, Colorado*

"*Washington Report* has proven to be a most interesting and provocative program. We have aired the program at 5:10 PM daily for the past 26 weeks and our current sponsor has given us blanket approval for a 52 week renewal. This program fills a void that I am certain exists at most radio stations."

*Morton J. Victorson, Sales Manager
WCHS (CBS), Charleston, West Virginia*

"The *Washington Report* was immediately sold out and, since we broadcast the program 4 times daily at 4 different newscasts, we reaped abundantly. The response has been in the form of letters and telephone calls. It is said that the Report as news behind the news is priceless, that its variety makes it always interesting and that its factual approach is a credit to sound and rational thought."

*Michael G. Davis, Manager
KBGN-AM & FM, Caldwell, Idaho*

"*Washington Report* is a stimulating program which every news conscious American interested in our Country as well as current World problems should hear. We are proud to be able to carry it on Radio Station KFQD, and will continue to do so as long as there is a program to broadcast to our listeners."

*Jay Perry, General Manager
KFQD (CBS), Anchorage, Alaska*

"The program has been well received in Louisiana and we are happy to learn it will be continued. Its importance lies in the fact that it points up the dangers of Communist influences in our own country and abroad which are too often glossed over or ignored by a large section of the nation's news media."

*Fred Hammond, News Director
WWL (CBS), New Orleans, Louisiana*

"The *American Security Council Washington Report* has been an audience builder for Radio Miami, WGBS. It is a stimulating, thought-provoking, well-produced series. I'm happy to hear the series will be continued for another year."

*Spencer E. Danes, Program Manager
WGBS (Mutual), Miami, Florida*

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WASHINGTON REPORT STAFF

Assisting co-editors Dr. Judd and Senator Dodd



JOHN M. FISHER Editor-in-Chief
Mr. Fisher is President and Chief Executive Officer of the American Security Council. He is also President of the Institute for American Strategy and President of the American Research Foundation. He has served as the consultant to the Chairman of the Committee on Cold War Education of the National Governors Conference, member of the Civil Defense Advisory Council for Illinois; a World War II combat pilot; a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His research experience includes organizing and heading a national research organization with 32 branch offices.



DeWITT S. COPP Managing Editor
Author and historian DeWitt Copp has written numerous books and articles on Communism and international affairs, including: *Betrayal at the U.N.*, *Communist-Nazi Relations in World War Two*, and *Communist Exiles—Marx to Present Day*. As a prize-winning radio and television writer, he has also written over 1,000 radio programs and has 40 film and TV credits for dramatic shows, including documentaries for the U.S. Air Force and Army. He is a frequent contributor to the *ASC Washington Report* and serves as its Managing Editor.



WILLIAM J. GILL National Editor
Award-winning free-lance journalist William Gill has over 18 years' experience in news reporting, including assignments for Time, Life, Fortune, National Geographic and The Saturday Evening Post. A graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism and a former UPI correspondent, his by-line has appeared in articles ranging from economics and education to civil defense and foreign affairs. He is National Editor of the *ASC Washington Report* and a recognized expert in the fields of international security and disarmament.



JOHN F. LEWIS Associate Editor
Washington Producer
John Lewis began his career as a newsman 22 years ago with the Associated Press covering government and politics. Subsequently an editor and publisher of several weekly newspapers, he later entered broadcasting as an analyst of political and economic affairs. He became Radio-TV News Director for one of the nation's leading stations and also served as communications media consultant to the American Farm Bureau Federation. For many years he was an independent producer of educational and public affairs programs for both radio and television.



LEE R. PENNINGTON Internal Security Editor
Mr. Pennington is Chief of the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. He is a retired inspector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has also served as Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. With his extensive background in national security matters and his long service in Washington, Mr. Pennington plays a key role in gathering facts for the *ASC's Washington Report*.

DR. JAMES D. ATKINSON International Politics Editor
Dr. Atkinson is Associate Professor of Government at Georgetown University. He was Director of the Psychological Warfare course conducted for the armed forces by the Georgetown Graduate School. He is President of the American Military Institute. He is the author of *The Edge of War* and numerous published articles. He has been a consultant to the Psychological Strategy Board, the Operations Research Office, the Department of the Navy and other government agencies.



DR. LEV R. DOBRIANSKY Economics Editor
Dr. Dobriansky is Professor of Economics at Georgetown University; Chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee; lecturer at Naval War College, National War College, Armed Services Staff College and other universities; author or editor of five books; author of over 200 published articles on the Soviet Union; author of congressional resolutions on Captive Nations Week and Shevchenko Monument. He has received tribute in Congress, the Freedoms Foundation award and many other honors.



WILLIAM K. LAMBIE, JR. Research Director
Mr. Lambie heads the American Security Council's Library and Research Center. He is a graduate of the Vanderbilt University of Law and a member of the Tennessee bar. Mr. Lambie is a former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served in the U. S. Navy during World War II. In the four years he has been Research Director, the American Security Council's research staff has handled more than 60,000 research requests from ASC member companies, the press and government agencies plus conducting research for the *ASC Washington Report* and other ASC publications.



EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER Senior News Editor
Mr. Mowrer is a nationally syndicated columnist and appears in papers like the New York Daily News. A Pulitzer Prize winner Mr. Mowrer was the Chicago Daily News chief foreign correspondent for twenty years. He predicted in 1922 that Mussolini meant war; in 1933 that Hitler meant war and in 1936 that the Japanese meant war. He watched the first skirmishes of the Spanish Civil War and covered Europe, China, North Africa and the Middle East. He has written ten books in the field of political science, the most recent of which is *An End to Make Believe*.

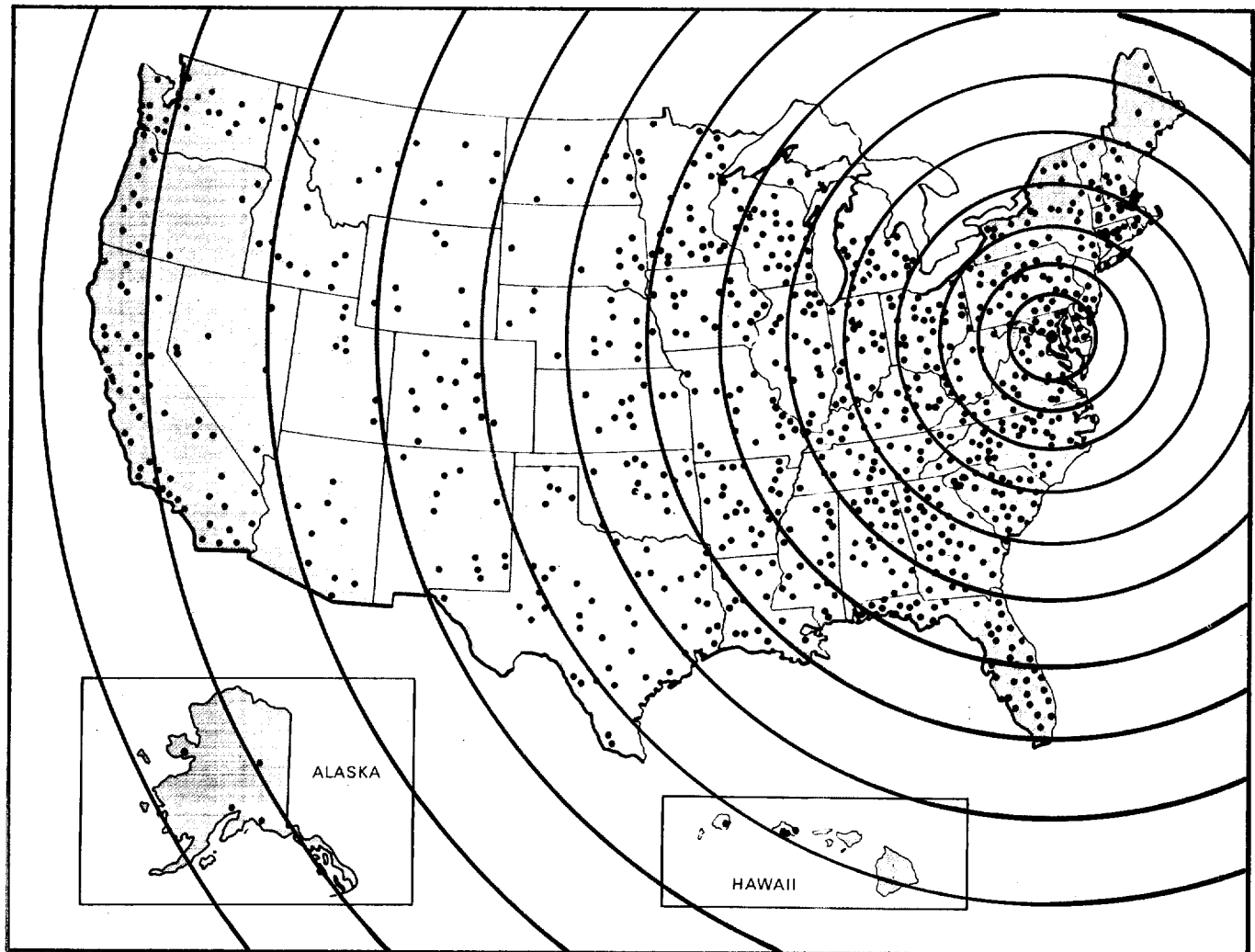


DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY Military Affairs Editor
A leading political and military scientist, Dr. Possony is a member of the ASC's National Strategy Committee. He is Director of International Studies Program, Hoover Institution, Stanford University. Dr. Possony's broad background includes services as a psychological warfare specialist for the French Foreign Office and later for the Office of Naval Intelligence; as a special advisor to the U. S. Air Force; and Professor of International Politics, Georgetown University. He lectures widely on international affairs, strategy and Communism. He has published many books and articles.





The *WASHINGTON REPORT* is broadcast by over 900 radio stations in the United States and is heard in 106 other countries.



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WASHINGTON REPORT

Washington, May 10, 1965

WR 65-19

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: A KEY TO OUR INNER ZONE OF SECURITY

In dispatching Marines and airborne troops to the Dominican Republic, President Johnson moved with dramatic decisiveness to prevent the islands and rimlands of the Caribbean Sea from being swept by a new tidal wave of Communist expansionism.

Initially, the President acted because American citizens were in jeopardy as a result of the revolt which broke out late last month. The first Marines were landed because the U.S. government had been notified by officials of the Dominican Republic that they could not give assurances that American lives could be protected. It was imperative that the President meet this emergency, and he did so promptly after consulting with leaders of both political parties.

Within days, however, intelligence reports disclosed that the leadership of the coup, that intended to return former President Juan Bosch to power, had fallen under Communist direction. Among the hard core leftists who took charge of the rebellion were Pedro Julio Mir Valentin, an official of the Dominican Popular Socialist Party (DPSP); Dato Pagan Perdomo, a member of the National Revolutionary Party, and Josefina Lora Iglesias of the 14th of June Movement. The DPSP leader had arrived from Cuba in clandestine fashion only a few weeks previously. More than 50 veteran Communists were in key positions in the organization of the revolt.

The stiff resistance put up by rebel forces in the capital city of Santo Domingo was evidence of the planning that had gone into the kind of urban partisan war operation characteristic of Communist rebellions. Thousands of rifles and machine guns were passed out to leftist sympathizers and supporters of Juan Bosch. In addition, many thousands of Molotov cocktails were prepared by the rebels. In the Ozama Fortress, the rebels captured an arsenal of automatic weapons, including 50-caliber machine guns. While U.S. forces seeking to rescue foreign nationals and establish a zone of safety had plenty of heavy weapons and armor, they used the powerful weaponry with the greatest restraint out of a desire to prevent excessive bloodshed.

The truth of the picture of the struggle was some days in developing. As early as April 27, however, Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin, who opposed Bosch's

return, warned that leftists intended to turn the Dominican Republic into a second Cuba. "Five thousand Communists have been mobilized in the capital," he reported. It was a detachment of tanks and infantry under Gen. Wessin's command which, moving out from San Isidro Air Base, made the first effective counter-attack against the leftist forces. Fortunately, Gen. Wessin's units had control over this air base, for it was necessary to the landing of airborne troops and supplies. Failure of the Communist leaders to plan for rapid capture of the air base was a critical defect in their planning.

The Communist effort to seize control of the Dominican Republic is not surprising. In 1963, when Juan Bosch was president, the Communists were riding high in the saddle. It was the refusal of Bosch to take action against the Communists that led to his ouster. In June of 1963, U. S. Rep. Armistead I. Selden, Jr., a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, warned that the Communist subversive penetration of the Dominican Republic was "not being effectively countered by the new Dominican government" -- the Bosch regime. When Bosch finally was ousted, the Most Rev. Thomas F. Reilly, Catholic bishop of San Juan de la Maguana in the Dominican Republic, explained that "there was widespread determination that the Dominican Republic would not permit itself to become another Cuba. Dr. Bosch obstinately refused any gesture to the nation to show that he shared this determination." The bishop stated that "responsible civilian groups were disturbed by the open smuggling of small arms to the little Communist groups, the bland tolerance of Communism, the formation of Bosch-directed militia ostensibly to protect the cane fields."

Not only did Bosch refuse to outlaw Communist groups, but his party -- the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano -- made repeated propaganda attacks on U. S. companies operating in the Dominican Republic. Indeed, Bosch's leftism -- concealed in recent days as he appealed for U. S. support for the rebellion that would return him to power -- has been evident for years. A writer in The Nation has quoted Bosch as saying in 1959: "In the near future we can expect the first social warfare in our history." This was confirmed, for Bosch's victory in the Dominican election of 1962 brought class war to the Dominican Republic.

The movement to bring Bosch back to the Dominican Republic as a front man for a revolutionary regime has to be understood in terms of the character of the support the former president cultivated and received. In recent years, the Dominican Republic's population has increased enormously to 3 million. Since the end of the Trujillo era in 1961, there has been a major movement of rural people into Santo Domingo. Bosch rode to power on the nomadic farm folk by promising them a wide range of benefits if he was elected. In short, he preached social revolution. The promises could not be fulfilled, however, as the Dominican economy is weak. The government of Donald Reid Cabral, with U. S. support, attempted to impose austerity measures intended to strengthen the country. This caused resentment on which the Communist minority fed.

The truth is the Dominican Republic may need U. S. advice and guidance for a long time to come if Communism is not to triumph. The country has had a dark and bloody history since it won independence from Spain in 1821. From 1822 until 1844,

it was under Haitian rule. Today, Haiti -- which occupies the western end of the island of Hispaniola on which the Dominican Republic is located -- is another potential point of Communist revolutionary pressure. Out of fear of Haiti, the Dominicans willingly returned to Spanish rule for a five-year period. In 1869, a treaty was drawn to allow the U.S. a 99-year lessee to Semana Bay. But the U.S. Senate failed to ratify the treaty. Nevertheless, because of fiscal chaos, the U.S. had to take charge of the collection of customs in the Dominican Republic in 1905. This responsibility was in effect until signing of the Trujillo-Hill Treaty of 1940. From 1916 to 1924, the Dominican Republic was under a U.S. naval governor and U.S. Marines maintained order. This was the one period in the country's history in which there was a wide measure of personal liberty for the Dominican people. For years, the U.S. has been excoriated for its intervention; but the people of the country truly benefited.

The United States cannot expect to be liked for its current actions in the Dominican Republic. Uruguay's Chamber of Deputies voted 65 to 9 to protest the U.S. landings. But the United States cannot afford to heed the emotional currents of "world opinion." What is at stake in the Dominican Republic is the security of the United States and of all the other nations of the Americas that the U.S. protects with its shield of power.

What President Johnson has done is to make clear that the Monroe Doctrine still lives as a vital principle in this hemisphere. All the Latin nations stand to benefit from a policy of U.S. firmness. All would be in grave danger had the U.S. not used its national power in the Dominican Republic.

Let's consider the nature of the danger. First, a Communist regime in Santo Domingo would mean the eventual subversion and capture of Haiti. It would be a North Viet Nam - South Viet Nam situation on the island of Hispaniola. Puerto Rico, an American commonwealth, would be directly menaced by a Communist Dominican Republic. The nationalist extremists in Puerto Rico, who want to wreck that country's policy of beneficial association with the mainland USA, would be encouraged by a Red regime in the Dominican Republic to create a civil war. The U.S. might find itself with a Cyprus situation, with one group of Puerto Ricans pitted against another.

A Communist victory in the Dominican Republic would result in a chain-reaction of revolutionary struggles in and around the Caribbean. The Castroite forces are strong in Panama. They have been active in Honduras. In Venezuela, the situation is worsening. Norman Gall, a long time writer for the San Juan Star, recently reported from Venezuela that "guerrilla warfare has spread to wider and wider areas of the country during the past year." Jamaica has had problems with Castro-sympathizers in recent years. Guatemala is one of the countries that Fidel Castro recently predicted would fall to revolutionary violence this year. To the north, Bermuda -- the vacationer's paradise -- was gripped by serious labor disturbances this winter, which many observers believe were caused by Castroites in that British colony. The line of Communist infection runs completely around the Caribbean. The beacon for all the revolutionary activity is Havana.

In recent years, the Communists have made shrewd use of an island-hopping strategy. They have scored enormous gains by establishing politico-military bases in Cuba, Cyprus, and Zanzibar. Only a severe reverse at the polls deprived them of the use of Ceylon. The island of Hispaniola, if it fell into Communist hands, would symbolize to all the Latin world that Communism is truly expanding in this hemisphere. It is essential that the United States contain, and then contract, the Communist zone of power and influence in Latin America. It is understandable, therefore, why President Johnson declared that "We must use every resource at our command to prevent the establishment of another Cuba in this hemisphere."

The complex of islands and rimlands that form the Caribbean world constitute the primary zone of influence for the United States. Viet Nam is a strategic frontier of the United States, but the Dominican Republic is within the inner zone of our security system. Whatever steps are necessary to assure its freedom from Communist control are steps justified by our requirements for national survival.

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File

...to defend and extend freedom!

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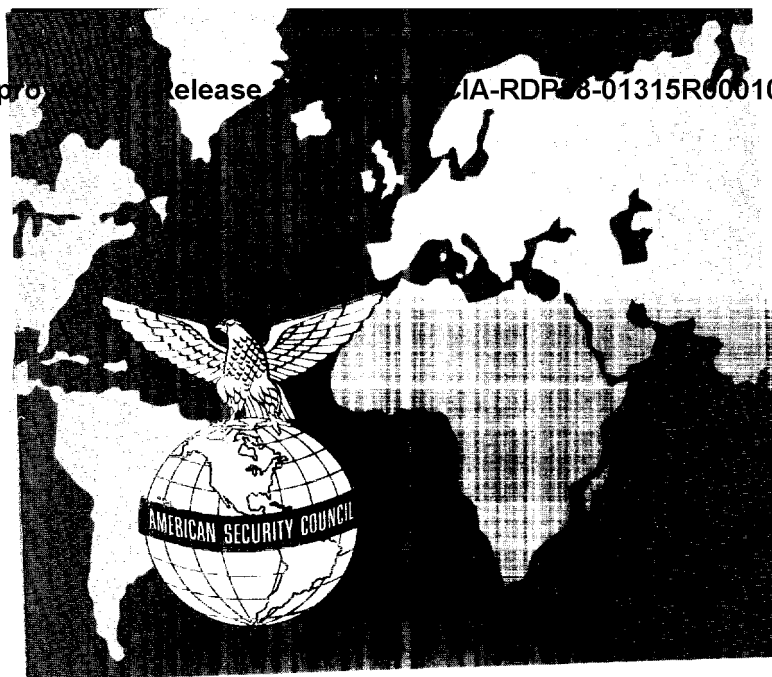
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PURPOSE

The American Security Council is dedicated to the protection of our country and our free-enterprise system from Communism and other forms of totalitarianism. It is the means through which its member companies cooperate with the government and with other groups to defend and *extend* freedom. Since Communism is dedicated to the destruction of freedom and the free-enterprise system, business *must* organize to defend itself and the country.

THE NEED

A strong United States with the will to use its strength is the only obstacle between Russia and world domination. Because of this, a subversive arsenal of Communist organizations is working to weaken our will to resist, confuse us, promote class warfare, and otherwise undermine our society. This is how Russia is waging World War III.

In a free society, government alone cannot successfully counter such tactics. Business concerns, private citizens and private groups must fill this gap in our defenses.

To be effective, we must first know the full facts concerning Communist strategy and tactics. Since all federal intelligence agencies' files are confidential, the American Security Council was organized to gather and disseminate facts concerning the International Communist Conspiracy.

The American Security Council has grown to meet an even greater need—the need for a means through which businesses can work together in their common business interest of securing themselves and the country against the clear Communist threat.

Research and Information Center



The multi-dimensional warfare being waged by International Communism must be recognized and understood if we are to win. Obviously, no effective action can be taken without such knowledge.

For this reason, the American Security Council's core activity is the gathering, correlating, and disseminating of factual information concerning Communist strategy and tactics to member firms and others. The Council has employed outstanding experts in this specialized field. For example, five of the senior staff are former special agents of the FBI.

Files

- The American Security Council has acquired seven major files and libraries on Communism and statism. It has the largest private files on Communism in this country.
- All Communist Party publications, 1,800 daily newspapers, 6,000 weekly newspapers, and 200 magazines are clipped for the files.
- 1,000 new index cards a day are needed to index the flow of current information from all sources.



COOPERATION and COORDINATION

The American Security Council cooperates with the government and with other organizations. It believes that business organizations and other private groups must work closely together to strengthen the nation's security.

Government

A major function of the ASC Washington Bureau is to maintain close liaison with the legislative and executive branches of government and the armed forces. During 1960, eight government agencies and two congressional committees obtained information from the Council's Research and Information Center on a regular basis.

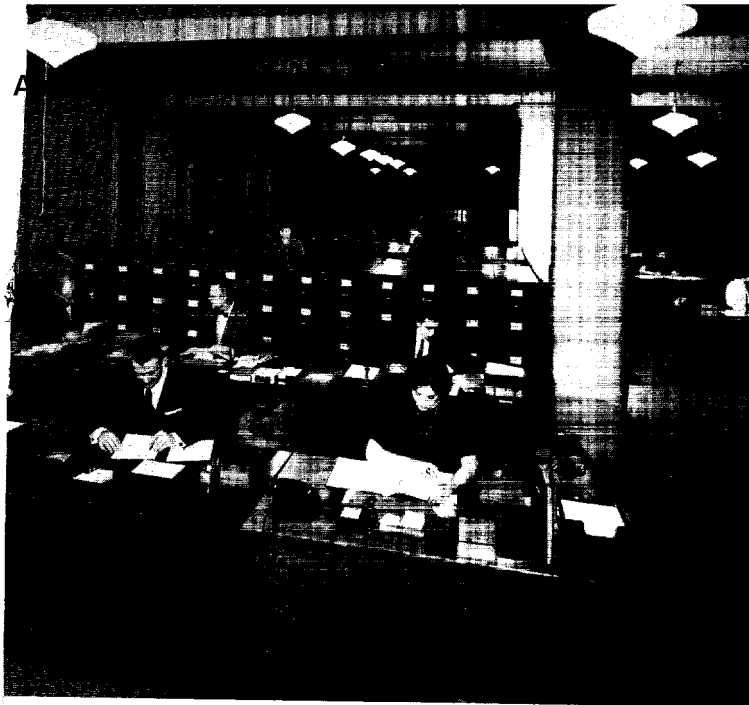
The Council recognizes that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is today one of America's main bulwarks against Communism. Headed by J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI is constantly alert against Communist attempts to destroy our government as well as the nefarious activities of Soviet spies.

Other Organizations

A fast-growing number of other organizations are cooperating with the Council. These include such diverse organizations as the Institute for American Strategy, California Association of Employers, American Enterprise Association, Associated Employers of Illinois, Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Retired Officer's Association, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Marine Corps Reserve Officer's Association, Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Association of American Railroads, and International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Other Programs

Top officers of member companies are also leaders in civic, church, and educational organizations. One of the Council's important activities is its assistance to these men in carrying out their own company and community programs. The ASC handled 13,037 requests for assistance and guidance from its members during the last fiscal year.



000100280001-6

Publications for Members Only

The *ASC Newsletter* provides internal security information and a behind-the-scenes view of what the Communist Party, USA, is really up to.

The *ASC Washington Report* is published bi-weekly by the ASC Washington Bureau. It reports on national and international developments affecting the nation's security. Its Editor-in-Chief, Admiral Chester Ward, retired Judge Advocate General of the Navy, is a former professor of international law and was legal editor of two other Washington newsletters for 17 years.

Special Reports

Detailed contributions analysis reports are prepared by request on non-profit organizations seeking support from business in the fields of economics, public affairs, and foreign affairs.

Defense industries use the Council's files as a source of information for their personnel screening programs.



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM . . .

American business firms and citizens generally must know the nature of the war we are in if they are to support or insist upon effective action at the national level. For this reason, the American Security Council is rapidly expanding its educational program. The ASC's Research and Information Center provides a solid base for this program.

Students

W. Cleon Skousen, ASC Field Director, has been speaking on Communism to the entire student body of about two high schools a week. He is also a frequent speaker on college campuses. Several of these speeches have been recorded and are being played at both school and public meetings.

One of Mr. Skousen's books, *The Naked Communist*, was written for general distribution, but is also being used as a textbook on Communism in many high schools across the country. The seventh edition—with teacher's manual—has just been released. Mr. Skousen is now writing a high school text comparing Communism and Democracy at the request of a textbook publisher.

The Council also encourages the use of *Masters of Deceit*, by J. Edgar Hoover, as an excellent source book on Communism. Drawing upon a lifetime experience in fighting Communism, the FBI's Director explains very clearly the nature of the enemy we face. For this reason, *Masters of Deceit* has become an American classic in the struggle against this twentieth century monster.

Speakers Bureau

The Council is building a speakers bureau around Admiral Chester Ward, USN, (Ret.), Director of Education, and W. Cleon Skousen, Field Director.

During 1960, Mr. Skousen made 117 speeches in addition to his speeches to students. He spoke to the conventions of such organizations as the International

Association of Chiefs of Police, Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, and National Health Foundation. He also spoke at many seminars on Communism and to church and community groups.

Admiral Ward is in great demand as a speaker on national strategy. During 1960, he made scores of speeches to National Strategy Seminars conducted by the U. S. Army throughout the country and to other strategy seminars such as the Houston Cold War Strategy Seminar and the Chicago Regional Strategy Seminar. He also spoke to civic organizations, bar associations, and to scientific societies such as the American Rocket Society.

Mr. Skousen and Admiral Ward are in such demand that they cannot accept all requests for their services. To meet this demand, the Council is carefully selecting other outstanding experts as voluntary representatives of the ASC Speakers Bureau.

Seminars and Conferences

The Council conducts seminars on national security for its member companies. It has also co-sponsored or provided speakers for strategy seminars and conferences on Communism in all parts of the country.

Film Library

The Council has started a library of films, slide films, and tapes which are available to all groups. During 1960, the Council distributed over 100 copies of the movie "Operation Abolition" to its member companies. This film showed the Communist-Party-organized student riots against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in May, 1960. It was shown by ASC member companies to their employees and by their employees to hundreds of community groups, high schools, and churches in 48 of the 50 states.

MEMBERSHIP

The American Security Council is a non-profit business association. Its membership includes just about every type of business and institution, including newspapers, colleges, foundations, banks, industrial firms, magazines, defense industries, department stores, and transportation companies.

The Council has more than doubled in size each year. *Over 1,300 new member companies joined the ASC in 1960!* This dramatic increase is the best illustration of the Council's unequalled vigor and vitality. This growth also shows the enthusiastic member support of the ASC since all aspects of membership solicitation—even to writing the brochures—were handled by member company executives.

The Council's membership is drawn from 48 states. The national distribution of membership is indicated by the fact that, with offices in Chicago and Washington, the Council has 134 member companies in Texas and 144 member companies in California.

Membership dues are graduated to permit the broadest possible membership base. Dues are scaled to the size of the member company. A company with less than 25 employees pays only \$30 a year, while a company with over 10,000 employees pays \$900 a year.

Membership dues are a business expense. An additional charge is made for special reports.

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AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
205 West Monroe, Chicago 6, Illinois
Washington Bureau, 729 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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MAR 2 1966

orig
Security Council

Advertising: On Merchandising Freedom

By WALTER CARLSON

Patrick J. Frawley Jr., chairman of the Schick Safety Razor Company, believes that American business has the greatest array of sales, advertising and public relations talents in the world, but that these talents have not been effectively mobilized to merchandise freedom.

Mr. Frawley, whose company has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on right-wing causes and who regularly advertises in right-wing publications, is now putting up \$100,000 more to help mobilize these talents.

The \$100,000 is in the form of prize money in a "business citizenship competition" to be conducted by the American Security Council, a nonprofit association of 3,500 businesses and other organizations.

The council was formed 11 years ago to serve industry by screening prospective employees for patriotism and by keeping members informed of cold-war developments.

Purpose of Contest

The council also publishes a weekly newsletter called Washington Report and produces a radio version of that report on 900 stations, for which Schick pays the production costs of about \$20,000 a month.

In announcing the competition, John M. Fisher, president of the Chicago-based council, said that it was designed to encourage fresh thinking on the responsibilities of business in the cold war.

Entries in the competition are to be in the form of essays on how businesses "might better meet their responsibilities in this conflict." The deadline for entry is Dec. 31.

According to the council's announcement, "All Americans are eligible to enter except employees of the Schick Safety Razor Company and the A.S.C."

10,000 Entry Forms Mailed

So far, the competition has been publicized only through a press release and a mailing of about 10,000 entry and rules forms to member companies and organizations of the council. According to William K. Lambie Jr., administrative director of the council, there will be some advertising done later.

Mr. Lambie said the competition would be aimed at the business and educational communities, with the top five individual awards being \$25,000, \$10,000, \$7,500, \$5,000 and \$2,500. Awards equal to these will be given by Schick to "cooperating organizations, colleges and universities named by the award winners."

The winning papers will be published as the appendix of "The Business Gap in the Cold War," the second in the council's current series of studies on "Peace and Freedom Through Cold War Victory." The first of this series was published in

August, 1964, and was entitled, "Guidelines for Cold War Victory."

*



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Res Griswold, Lawrence
American Security Council

Page 2-05.6 LS

WASHINGTON REPORT

Washington, August 23, 1965

WR 65-34

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AND VIETNAM

"If the Viet Cong should ever discover they were fighting for Peking," said Major Ha Van Thieu, Vietnamese Political Officer in Washington, "they'd revolt. But they've been sold the idea they're fighting French or American colonialists. So, unknowingly, they try to clear the way for Chinese colonists."

Wearily, Major Thieu was repeating an old story but he was also admitting that Communist propaganda -- psychological warfare -- was the main ingredient of the war in South Vietnam. The failure of Washington to employ suitable countermeasures in conjunction with purely military weapons against the thus deluded Vietnamese is comparable to fighting a symptom instead of a disease. Now, we are compelled to fight both, and psychological warfare is as important as firepower.

Psychological warfare is as old as mankind: the assault on the mind is as ancient as the roared battle cry, as historically familiar as the Rebel yell, and as modern as the sophisticated techniques of World War II.

The Big Lie

Today, however, the methods of intimidation and domination of an enemy's mind are no longer restricted to the battlefield. Recent wars have shown that a broader range must be explored and covered to achieve maximum effectiveness. Probably the most important modern advance in psychological warfare was in the deliberate creation of an acceptable fantasy, the Big Lie. More subtly, Lenin called it "dialectical materialism."

In Asia, Communism has come a long way in a short time through the use of the Big Lie supported by a partnership of Fear and Intimidation. Radio Hanoi seldom ceases its chant that the United States is a Paper Tiger and will be driven from Asia. According to Hanoi, the Chinese drove us out of China in 1948-49; the North Koreans defeated us in 1950-53; and in 1962, we were expelled from Laos by the Communist troops of the Pathet Lao.

Editor's Note: As an author, foreign correspondent, and archeologist, guest editor Lawrence Griswold has travelled through all the nations and former colonies of South-east Asia. During those years, he has lived with the people not only in their cities, but also among their villages and kampongs. On many occasions, his consultative services, especially in the realms of foreign affairs and public relations, have been sought by various governments of that area.

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ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

ORGT: American Security Council
Robert W.
POL 2-01 US
PEKS: Fisher, John M.

American Security Council Seeks Change Affirmative Cold-War Policy

Urged for U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

A study by the American Security Council calls for foreign policy changes to include "affirmative action on Cuba, a new strategy for Southeast Asia," and the mounting of a "comprehensive psychological offensive against world communism."

Robert W. Galvin, chairman of the ASC's National Strategy Committee, which drafted the 128-page study, "Guidelines for Cold War Victory," said the central conclusion of the study was this:

"Unless the United States adopts an affirmative cold war policy, it will continue to lose the cold war in the same way a football team would lose if it were prohibited from crossing the 50-yard line."

Synthesis Presented

John M. Fisher, ASC president, called the two-year study "a synthesis of the best liberal, moderate, and conservative thinking on how we can win the cold war without nuclear war." He described the ASC as a "nonprofit, nonpartisan association operated by 3,500 businesses and private institutions to meet their cold war responsibilities."

Mr. Fisher said the study was drafted by the 28 members of the committee in cooperation with 128 universities and colleges and 102 organizations representing millions of Americans.

Mr. Galvin, who is chairman

of the board of Motorola, Inc., said, "The total power of any nation is the product of its military strength times its economic strength times its moral fiber or will. If any one of the elements of this formula equals zero, the total power of a nation equals zero."

Freedom Accented

The study states that the late President Kennedy set forth a basic goal for the United States in 1962 when he said this country seeks "a peaceful world community of free and independent states—free to choose their own future and their own system, so long as it does not threaten the freedom of others."

The study then called this national goal "utterly irreconcilable" with the Communist goal of total victory through the overthrow of all non-Communist societies and institutions.

"Against the Communist strategy of aggression there can and must be a strategy not merely to deter aggression but to transform aggressors into peaceful governments," the study said. "In place of the present policies which encourage the Communists in their drive for world rule, the United States must develop a strategy of victory which will provide real inducements to the Communists to call off the cold war."

"We do not advocate a conquest by the United States of the peoples of the Communist bloc," the report continued. "Rather, we aim at a true reconciliation and peace between free peoples."

Danger Seen

The study said: "Present United States policies of containment and accommodation leading to convergence of the democratic and Communist systems immeasurably increase the danger of precipitating nuclear war." Such policies, the report stated, "totally ignore the empirical fact that compromise, every retreat or concession on our part, has led not to reciprocity on the part of the Communists, but to new

pressure; not to a relaxation of tension, but to a new crisis; not toward peace, but toward war."

The report calls for a foreign policy aimed at halting Communist expansion; promoting the national independence or at least the neutrality of the Communist satellite states; and working toward the establishment of governments (new or transformed) in the Soviet Union and Communist China which will confine their foreign policy to the legitimate, patriotic, national interests of their peoples, showing equal respect for the patriotic, national interests of all their neighbors.

Goals Set

To achieve these goals, the following recommendations were made.

"1. Affirmative action on Cuba.

"Our national power should be applied peacefully and effectively by utilizing the centuries-old principle of declaration of contraband. It is recommended that the President apply this principle by declaring the entire Western Hemisphere to be a peace zone, with all Communist war material, including fuel, declared to be contraband. A quarantine should be instituted to keep more contraband from being moved into or between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"Simultaneously, a free Cuban government should be established to serve as the agent of control for the second stage in the liberation of Cuba—a massive, carefully planned, logistically supported (by the United States) guerrilla warfare campaign against [Premier Fidel Castro]—a genuine 'war of national liberation.'

Asia Spotlighted

"2. A new strategy for Southeast Asia.

"It must be made clear to the Asian Communists that the United States will not allow them to limit so-called 'wars of liberation' to our side of the line. We must be willing, and willingness, to extend our own war of liberation into the enemy camp.

"The cheapest and quickest way to win the war in South Vietnam is to begin with one or more of the privileged sanctuaries like North Vietnam and Communist-held parts of Laos. If these countries were cut off as a base of supply and sanctuary for the Viet Cong, both the military situation and the all-important psychological atmosphere in South Vietnam would be transformed.

"3. Mount a comprehensive psychological offensive against world Communism.

"We have no offensive psychological action policy to match that of the Communists. They war against us continuously; we do not war against them. A psychological offensive offers us the best chance to win the cold war without nuclear conflict."

Target Defined

"Those who live under the miseries of Communism, who know it firsthand, are the most fertile target for psychological warfare. A massive effort directed at these people is the best way to bring maximum internal pressure on the Communist regimes.

"This effort should embody a full-scale ideological offensive to open the closed Soviet society, a program to place major stress on Soviet imperialism, and a special program to rally democratic forces in Eastern Europe into an effective opposition against their Soviet rulers. The latter program should not, however, incite these people to outright revolt unless and until there is solid basis to believe that such revolts would succeed."

MIL 6-03 Cuba

Org 1 American Security Council
Cuba

ARE THE MISSILES REALLY GONE?

Fidel Castro's Cuban Communists apparently have their fingers on the buttons that control SAM anti-aircraft missiles installed by Russian technicians at 24 Cuban sites in 1962 during the crisis over discovery of long-range soviet ballistic missiles on the island.

This much, at least, was confirmed Monday by a state department spokesman. Where the state department continued to remain silent was on persistent, tho unconfirmed, reports of a new Russian military buildup, including more intermediate and long-range missiles. It was the introduction of such weapons into Cuba which brought the eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation between the late President Kennedy and former Premier Khrushchev.

That Castro now has Cubans trained to handle SAMs capable of knocking down our high-altitude U-2 reconnaissance planes which fly over Cuba is important. Of far more vital concern to American security is the reported presence of soviet ballistic missiles able to hurl nuclear warheads against our major cities.

In its October Washington report, the American Security council remarked that these accounts of the Russian missile buildup came from the same refugee and underground groups which first reported the Russian missile threat in 1962.

Washington pooh-poohed these eyewitness reports until almost overnight it was announced that our U-2 flights had sighted missiles being installed on new concrete launching pads. Today Washington maintains what the American Security council calls a "stony wall of silence," or—unofficially—seeks to cast doubt on the reliability of the reports.

Meanwhile, Castro's gunners have their itchy fingers at the controls of missiles capable of ending our U-2 overflights. The U-2 became our only means of inspecting the soviet island when Khrushchev and Castro rejected President Kennedy's original demand for on-site inspection of the announced missile withdrawal.

How much longer President Johnson will continue the U-2 flights in the face of the risk posed by Castro's gunners remains unknown. If the refugee and underground reports have validity, our U-2 planes cannot spot the vast caves said to contain the big missiles or the concrete underground silos from which they might be launched.

When Mr. Kennedy yielded on the vital point of on-site inspection to determine if the soviet missiles had really been removed, America's national security suffered a fatal impairment. Not even U-2

INS 4-01.1

INS 4-03.7 HS

Org 1 American Security Council
INS 7-06 USSR

Around the Nation:

Soviet Army Coup?

CHICAGO — The American Security Council said yesterday that "for the first time since the Communists came to power, a military coup d'etat has become a real possibility in the Soviet Union."

The statement, which the private watchdog council described as "startling," was in its newsletter Nov. 9, and purports to represent the opinion of some of the nation's top Kremlinologists based on the "extremely unstable" situation in Moscow resulting from Nikita Khrushchev's ouster.

Robert W. Galvin, chairman of Motorola, heads the Council's strategy committee, which includes Gen. Mark Clark; Adm. Ben Moreell (Ret.); Gen. Robert E. Wood retired chairman of Sears Roebuck; Edward Teller and others.

A Job for U-2s

THE AIR FORCE systems command has found a new use for the U-2 spy plane.

In Project Hi-Cat, the U-2s will fly at over 55,000 feet from Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, to Edwards Air Force Base in California and back to gather high-altitude clear-air turbulence data, measuring pockets of severe atmospheric motion outside of storm areas.

PERS: Dodd, Thomas J. 126

MIL 6-03 Cuba

MIAMI HERALD

OCT 6 1964

Sen. Dodd Denies Missiles Replaced

WASHINGTON — Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) took issue with recently circulated reports that missiles have been reinstalled in Cuba. "It is virtually inconceivable to me, in the light of the information we have received, that the Soviets could have reinstalled their strategic missiles without detection, he said."

ORG 1: American Security Council

PERS: Bethel, Paul D.

ORG 1: Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba

Cuba

WASHINGTON DAILY
NEWS

OCT 10 1964

NOT -STRATEGIC OR MEDIUM RANGE, U. S. SAYS

Cuba Ground-Air Missile Activity Confirmed

By Cooley News Service

The State Department has disclosed that the U. S. knows that the Cuban Communists retain some of their missile capability and indicated that Fidel Castro may be adding to its strength.

But, a department spokesman insisted, the missiles are not strategic or medium range weapons, as Cuban exile sources had claimed.

The disclosure came in com-

ment on Cuban anti-Communist reports that a Soviet military buildup is under way in the Caribbean and that the Cuban Reds have missiles "poised for a final, fateful shot at America's heart."

(The American Security Council, a private organization, quotes Paul D. Bethel, a former career foreign service officer who served in the U. S. Embassy in Havana, during

Fidel Castro's rise to power, as saying "there is no doubt in my mind that there are medium range missiles on Cuba." Mr. Bethel is executive secretary of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba.)

The State Department spokesman said that it had reliable information that La Guatana base, presumably a few miles south and west of Havana, is being used by Castro for

storage and assembly of surface-to-air missile (SAMs).

These weapons are of the type that presumably has the capability of shooting down high-flying U. S. reconnaissance planes, like the aircraft that provided the U. S. its first photographic evidence of the construction of missile sites and the placement of the weapons that lead to the October, 1962, confrontation between the U. S. and Russia.



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MIL 6-03 USSR | Cuba
MIL 6-03 Cuba | USSR

PERS: Gadd, Walter H.

WASHINGTON REPORT

Cuba

ORG 1: Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba

ORG 1: American Security Council

PERS: Hill, William J.

WR 64-32

Washington, October 5, 1964

(Index over)

ARE SOVIET MISSILES IN CUBA?

It is now nearly two years since the Cuban missile crisis. Once again there are persistent reports of a Soviet military buildup on Cuba, including the installation of missiles poised for a final, fateful shot at America's heart.

In place of the "firm denials" with which official Washington responded to the 1962 warnings of a missile buildup, the current reports are met with a stony wall of silence. The Department of Defense will say only that "our surveillance is continuing." When Government officials do respond -- unofficially -- it is merely to cast doubt on the reliability of the sources of the reports. These are, for the most part, Cuban refugees and exile groups which maintain contact with the underground on the island.

However, on the American Security Council's WASHINGTON REPORT OF THE AIR, which on September 28 began a series of five-day-a-week programs on more than 500 radio stations across the country, Editor Walter H. Judd points out that "It is well to remember that the first 1962 missile reports originated with these same refugee groups and were similarly pooh-poohed in Washington."

For almost two years the U.S. Government has consistently thrown cold water on reports that the Soviets never removed their strategic nuclear missiles at all. Yet only last month Fidel Castro publicly refused to comment on whether the missiles had, in fact, been shipped back to Russia. And Castro's sister Juanita, who defected last June, told a Brazilian newsman in mid-August that: "In Cuba there are long-range ballistic missiles which are well camouflaged."

One source for the buildup reports, which Washington finds more difficult to shrug off, is the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba. This is a group of prominent Americans who are deeply concerned about the threat posed by Soviet Cuba to our national security. Among them are Dr. Edward Teller, whose vision and foresight gave America the H-Bomb over the strenuous objections of many of his fellow scientists; Brigadier General S. L. A. Marshall, the noted military analyst; and Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, who was Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the time of the 1962 missile crisis.

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ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE NATION'S SECURITY

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PER 5: Akers, Milburn P.

MIL 6-05 Cuba

Cuba

ORG 1: American Security Council

CIA 5-03.2

CHICAGO, ILL.
SUN-TIMES

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A. 601,622

Front Edit Other
Page Page Page
OCT 2 1964

Date:

MILBURN P. AKERS

Cuban Missiles: New Build-Up?

THE AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL is authority for the statement that "once again there are persistent reports of a Soviet military build-up on Cuba, including the installation of missiles for a final, fateful shot at America's heart."

The council, consisting, in the main, of persons classified as conservatives and, in some instances, as highly conservative, is not a crackpot organization given to extremist-type statements or to the making of reckless charges. It numbers



DODD

among its membership such men as Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.); Dr. Walter H. Judd, Minneapolis, former Minnesota congressman; Robert W. Galvin, board chairman of Motorola; Hughston M. McBain, former president and board chairman of Marshall Field & Co.; Wayne A. Johnston, president, Illinois Central R.R.; Gen. Mark Clark of World War II fame and Dr. Edward Teller, noted H-bomb scientist. The council's directorship includes the names of quite a few retired generals and admirals, too.

IN ITS FORTHCOMING OCT. 5 Washington Report the council, in an article written by William J. Gill, its national editor, states:

"In place of the 'firm denials' with which official Washington responded to the 1962 warnings of a missile build-up, the current reports are met with a stone wall of silence. The Department of Defense will only say that 'our surveillance is continuing.' When government officials do respond—unofficially—it is merely to cast doubt on the reliability of the sources of such reports. These are, for the most part, Cuban refugees and exile groups which maintain contact with the underground on the island."

Dr. Judd is quoted as stating: "It is well to remember that the first 1962 missile reports originated with these same groups and were similarly pooh-poohed in Washington."

Prior to the 1962 presidential announcement of the detection of Soviet missiles on Cuba Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.) repeatedly warned of the missile build-up. No official cognizance of the senator's warnings was taken, however.

And it was not until Oct. 22, 1962, that President John F. Kennedy officially confirmed the reports of such activity. In the wake of the presidential announcement came the confrontation between the United States and Soviet Russia, a confrontation which resulted in Nikita Khrushchev's pledge to take the missiles back to Russia.

INITIALLY, THE UNITED STATES INSISTED on on-site inspection to make certain the missiles were removed and that they were not replaced. It failed to get such agreement. So it is now dependent on aerial reconnaissance, underground reports and, presumably, Central Intelligence Agency employees in Cuba. The American Security Council's information is gleaned largely from underground and refugee reports, as was that which Sen. Keating made public in 1962. It proved to be correct then. It may again.

The article in the Security Council's Washington Report notes that "U.S. government spokesmen who still insist there are no strategic missiles in Cuba have apparently forgotten they once before made a near fatal mistake in assessing Soviet intentions. . . . On Oct. 14, 1962 (only eight days prior to Kennedy's public announcement) McGeorge Bundy, then, as now, special assistant to the President for national security, stated: 'I know there is no present evidence and I think there is no present likelihood that the Cubans and the Cuban government and the Soviet government would in combination attempt to install a major offensive capability. So far, everything that has been delivered in Cuba, falls within the categories of aid which the Soviet Union has provided, for example, to neutral states like Egypt and Indonesia.'"

IF, AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S Washington Report suggests, there is reliable evidence of a new missile build-up



KEATING

in Cuba the administration probably has similar evidence. American intelligence in Cuba has supposedly been greatly intensified since the 1962 confrontation. The administration has access to the same underground sources and refugee reports as those on which the council bases its conclusions. It also has the benefit of aerial reconnaissance. Apparently it places a different evaluation upon such information. Or, perhaps, it is again "managing the news."

The Washington "experts" were wrong in 1962 and, largely as a consequence, the world came perilously close to atomic war. They could be wrong again. Khrushchev has a penchant for "sneak plays."

The Johnson administration should, if it can, set the rumors to rest; if it cannot refute them the American people are entitled to know the facts.

Org: American Security Council
Sec 4-01.3 Washington Report
The Rev

Free Radio Programs Offered With 'Washington Report'

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The American Security Council said today that its new radio program, entitled "Washington Report of the Air," would start on Friday.

A spokesman said the first guest would be former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in an interview that will run through the Sept. 28 and Sept. 29 programs.

The council is nonpartisan, nonprofit organization with 3,500 corporate and individual members. Their objective, the spokesman said, is to guard the nation against "the Communist threat and other forms of totalitarianism." The council already publishes a newsletter, called "Washington Report," four times a month.

The spokesman said the council would supply five taped programs each week without charge. He also said the undertaking was made possible by a grant of \$240,000 a year from the stainless steel blade division of the Shick Safety Razor Company.

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POL 1-05 Chile

ORG 1: American Security Council

POL 1-01 Chile

The Miami Herald

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6-A

Saturday, July 25, 1964

A Big Threat In Skinny Chile

A NEW warning that Chile, which rims half of South America, may slip into Communist hands in the scheduled September elections has just been issued, and it is disturbing.

This comes from the American Security Council, a private group concerned with threats to the freedom of the West.

Chileans vote in a few weeks. Of the three major candidates, one is an outright Marxist and another proposes "chileanization" of mining and other industries in which there is heavy foreign investment.

Only one candidate supports the present system of free enterprise.

Chile's mines, in which U.S. investors have poured more than \$750 million, are the nation's largest employers and the major source of foreign exchange. Under efficient management, they compete strongly in the world market.

Confiscation or nationalization, as ex-

perience in other nations has shown, would be a catastrophe for Chile.

But the chief threat is not economic. In Marxist hands Chile would menace the entire hemisphere. The 2,900-mile coastline of this stringbean country — it is only 100 miles at the widest — offer the possibility for submarine bases that would make a strategic prize for the Reds.

Whether this rich prize will fall to Moscow, or Peking, is a decision for the Chileans. The example of Brazil's narrow escape from a Red takeover, and the spectacle of Communist Cuba degenerating into a land of hunger and brutality, may help them make up their minds.

Chileans take pride in their democracy, but also in their good sense.

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THE OSWALD MYSTERY GROWS DEEPER AND DEEPER

Speculation about the strange past of Lee Harvey Oswald is increasing, as time goes on.

Latest reports center on a murder case in Japan involving Oswald as a suspect; a plot to kill Richard M. Nixon; special favors for Oswald from Russia.

Mystery surrounding Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, is continuing to deepen.

The trial of Jack Ruby, the killer of Oswald, was expected to clear up some of the questions about Oswald's background, but it didn't.

Latest reports on Oswald, now getting attention from the investigating commission headed by Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U. S., include these:

- A report that Oswald, while in the Marine Corps, was suspected of shooting a fellow marine during Oswald's service in Japan in 1957 and 1958.

- Another report under study is that Oswald had former Vice President Richard M. Nixon on his list for assassination. Oswald's widow has stated that he told her about trying to assassinate former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker in Mr. Walker's Dallas home. She reportedly told the Warren Commission Oswald also threatened to kill Mr. Nixon.

- A third field of inquiry is Oswald's relationship with the Soviet Government. Reports continue to circulate in Washington that Oswald may have been trained in Russia for undercover work against the U. S.

Soviet links. A new summary of the available evidence on Oswald's dealings with Russia has been issued by the American Security Council, a private, anti-Red research organization.

This report suggests that Oswald may first have made contact with Soviet agents while he was serving in Japan. That could explain how Oswald was able to get a visa for Russia in record time, shortly after release from the Marine Corps in September, 1959.

Once in Russia, Oswald may have become the object of a bureaucratic fight, according to the Council's report, with propaganda authorities wanting to parade him as a propaganda asset and the U. S. military elite, and spy authorities

wanting to keep him under cover and prepare him for counterespionage work.

It is unlikely that anybody will ever know what the final Soviet decision was. U. S. officials think the Russians concluded that Oswald was too unstable mentally and emotionally to be of use.

Yet it remains a fact that Oswald got unusually favorable treatment. He was allowed to marry an attractive and educated Russian woman, and then allowed to "redefect" to the U. S. with his wife and child in the spring of 1962.

His treatment is described by the American Security Council's researchers as "utterly contrary to fundamental Soviet procedure. No case remotely similar exists before or after Oswald."

High U. S. sources deny that any evidence has ever been found to link Oswald with Russia after he came back to this country. They say that intensive investigation after the Kennedy assassination revealed only that Oswald was turned down by both Russia and Cuba when he sought permission to enter those countries shortly before the President was shot.

It's generally assumed, among those familiar with the records, that some aspects of Oswald's ties with Communism will always remain a mystery.

Murder in Japan? Another mystery in Oswald's background being reviewed

—the military file of his connection with the shooting of a marine near the Naval Air Station at Atsugi, Japan. All of Oswald's records have been labeled "top secret" and turned over to the Warren Commission. Oswald reportedly denied he had anything to do with the killing, and there was too little evidence to bring the case to trial.

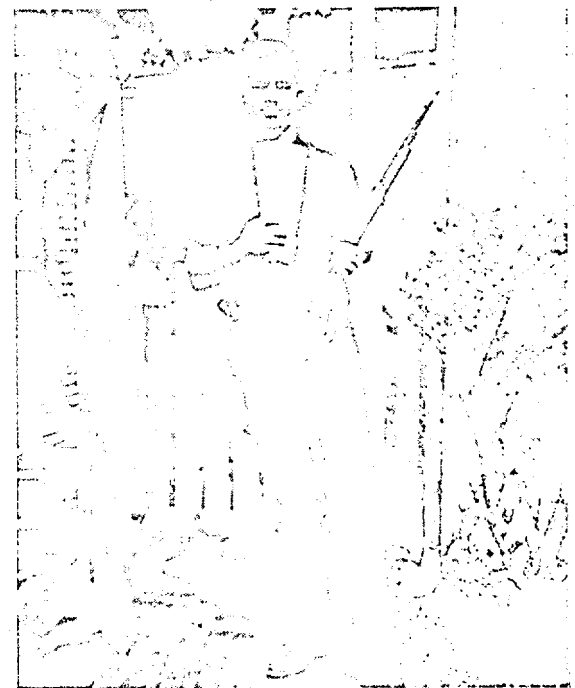
Threats on Nixon? Other reports have been published that Oswald once planned to kill Mr. Nixon.

Oswald's widow is said to have told the Warren Commission that Oswald had been in contact with a man on Castro's Cuba, and that, at one point,

she locked him in a bedroom to prevent him from acting.

Sources close to the commission say that account is "garbled"—but offer no further details at this time.

Previously Mrs. Oswald had told the commission—and stated at a news conference—that her husband had tried to kill General Walker on April 10, 1963. Mr. Walker was not hit but the rifle bullet fired at him from an alley near his home narrowly missed his head.



—Wide World Photo

OSWALD AND HIS GUNS. This photo was taken last spring, as Oswald posed in his Dallas back yard.

Many officials connected with the assassination investigation believe that only Oswald could have solved some of the mysteries about his actions and motives—and he was killed by Jack Ruby 48 hours after the President's death.

The Warren Commission, however, continues to sift the enigma of Oswald. Members believe it is better to let the rumors fly than to deny or confirm each speculation as it appears. The whole story, as far as it will ever be known, will be set out in the commission's final report expected around the end of 1964.

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